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HOLIDAY SHOPPERS GETTING OUT EARLIER REPORT THE STORES

Rush Is Beginning From One to Two Weeks in Advance of Other Years, Say Retail Dealers.

CAMPAIGN WINNING

Retail Board of the Chamber of Commerce Is Now Urging the Early Shipment of Gifts.

Holiday shoppers are coming out earlier this year. Whether this is due to the campaigns waged by the retail board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and by the Consumers League or to special advertising, most of the stores are unprepared to say, but all agree that the crowds are coming out from one to two weeks earlier than before.

And at all the stores it was pointed out that this emphasizes the necessity of making selections early before the supply is depleted.

At Filene's it was said that the volume of cash sales showed that the holiday rush was about two weeks ahead of time. At R. H. White's the crowds were at least one week in advance of former years, it was said. A walk through R. H. Stearns', Houghton & Dutton's, Siegel's or any of the larger stores speedily convinces one that the rush is on everywhere. Decorations are appearing, extra salespeople are more in evidence, and the lines of goods for the holiday trade are now more nearly complete than they will be at any other stage of the season.

At the postoffice it was said that extra men would be taken on about the 20th of the month, and at the same time the men would be started working overtime. It was felt that the campaign was proving useful to the department. The use of the "not to be opened" stamps was particularly commended. Some of the holiday matter is beginning to appear already, and, according to the officials at the federal building, will go through with much less risk of delay now than later.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOY SCOUTS TO BE IN BOSTON

New England headquarters to perfect the organization and efficiency of the organizations of the Boy Scouts of America, are to be established in Boston and there is a possibility of a union of the Boy Scouts of America and the American Boy Scouts.

STEAMERS ARRIVE LADEN WITH FRUIT

Two United Fruit Company steamers reached port today from the tropics laden with cargoes of fruit for the holiday trade. They were the Admiral Schley, Capt. J. Jensen, from Kingston, Port Morant, St. Ann's bay and Port Antonio, Jamaica, and the San Jose, Capt. W. A. Davidson, from Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Among the passengers on the Schley were Joseph P. McMahon of Malden, Joseph Stanton, Joseph Nicholson, Cornelius Crowley, Andrew Baird, Charles Hood, John Greenleaf, Miss Ellen Otley and Carl Eldridge of Boston. On the San Jose were Miss Consuelo Inglesias of New York, Mrs. Ramonita Lynn, J. Scott Ryder, James Richardson and Wesley Richardson.

PUBLICITY URGED AS BUSINESS NEED

WASHINGTON—It is the opinion of Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, that all concerns engaged in public business should take the public into their confidence to the extent of dealing frankly and fairly with their stockholders by revealing their true financial and physical conditions.

The secretary was discussing the President's annual message regarding the necessity of reassuring the public as to the financial soundness of the country, when he made the statement.

SUGAR CASE MUST BE TRIED.

WASHINGTON—In the case of the United States against Kissel and Harned the supreme court today decides in favor of the government, the case going back for trial. This is the alleged conspiracy case that resulted in closing of the plants of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company.

WATERTOWN B. & M. CROSSINGS UP.

A public meeting to consider the abolition of grade crossings on the line of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad through Watertown has been called for Wednesday evening in the town hall by the Watertown Board of Trade.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF NEW ENGLAND IS READY FOR PRINTER

Boston Chamber of Commerce Announces That Work Prepared by George French Is Soon to Appear.

TOPIC OF ASSEMBLY

Street Traffic Problems to Be Discussed by Experts on the Subject at the Meeting Wednesday Noon.

Boston Chamber of Commerce announces today that the "Industrial Survey of New England" is ready for the publishers, and that the topic for discussion before the assembly this week will be "Street Traffic."

Experts who have contributed to its 400 pages include Edwin M. Bacon, A. W. Fulton, G. C. Sevey, Dr. J. Bonsteel, Harold Parker, Winthrop L. Marvin, Dr. David Snedden, William Orr, Charles A. Drosser and D. F. Edwards.

A quotation from the volume's preface notes shows its aim and scope: "The reason for this book is the desire of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to acquaint the people of New England with the country they live in, and furnish them with the means to acquaint others."

The chamber urges every business man, whether he has a delivery system of his own, pays teaming bills, or uses the express companies, to attend the assembly Wednesday noon at the American house, when the problem of street traffic will be considered.

Salem D. Charles, James A. Gallivan and John H. Dunn, members of the board of street commissioners, and probably Police Commissioner O'Meara, who has charge of the regulation of traffic will speak on the subject. D. B. Strickland of Shepard Norwell Company, Charles A. Malley of the Boston E. M. E. Company, and probably a number of others connected with the commercial motor truck industry will discuss the bearing of the development of the automobile truck on the handling of traffic.

DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY BOSTON MASONS TO HEAD OF COUNCIL

Graff M. Acklin, head of cryptic Masonry in the United States, general grand master of the general grand council, R. and S. M., will be tendered an informal reception in the banquet hall at the Masonic Temple at 5 p. m. today and will speak at the annual assembly of the Massachusetts branch at 7 p. m.

Everett C. Benton, grand master in Massachusetts, with his associate officers and members will receive him at the temple.

Mr. Acklin, who arrived in this city on Saturday, is from Toledo, where he received his degrees in the cryptic Masonry in the Toledo council in 1876. He is enrolled in the Toledo commandery, K. T., is an honorary member of the supreme council, thirty-third degree, A. A. S. R., N. M. J., and a member of the Royal Order of Scotland.

OLD BELFRY CLUB CONCERT.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Old Belfry Club will have a concert this evening in the club hall. The Singers and Players Club of Chicago will furnish the music.

MR. WHITE RENEWS LETTERS IN DEFENSE OF SENATOR LODGE

Brookline Representative Asks Mr. Foss to State Whether He Would Accept the Senatorship.

EXCEPTIONS TAKEN

Speeches Made by the Governor-Elect During the Recent Cape Tour Are Subjected to Criticism.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline has resumed his activity against Governor-elect Foss. In an open letter Mr. White asks the Governor-elect if he would accept the nomination for United States senator if it were offered him.

Mr. White takes exception to statements made by Mr. Foss on his last Cape Cod tour relative to Senator Lodge's alleged connection with certain land development corporations, and he points out also that in speeches made during the campaign Senator Lodge stated that he was with President Taft in advocating a revision of the tariff schedule by schedule, and that he favored removing the duties on imported food products as fast as was consonant with the good of our own agriculturists.

Governor-elect Foss today said that he would make no reply to the latest communication of Representative Norman H. White, in which the latter asked Mr. Foss whether he would become a candidate for the United States Senate if the nomination were offered him by him.

Mr. Foss was at his business office today.

Fourteen Cities to Elect

Municipal elections will be held tomorrow in 14 cities of the state, stretching in a line from Newburyport on the east to Chicopee in the Connecticut valley.

Two cities, Lynn and Beverly, will choose municipal officials for the first time under their new charters. In Lynn a new form of commission government is to go into operation under the officials who will be chosen tomorrow.

The only candidate for mayoralty honors in Medford is Alderman Charles S. Taylor. In Newton no mayor will be chosen this year, the term of Mayor Charles E. Hatfield, who was chosen a year ago, running for two years.

The cities which will hold elections tomorrow are Beverly, Chicopee, Everett, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Salem, Somerville, Woburn and Worcester.

The North Adams city election is set for Dec. 20. Boston will hold its city election Jan. 10 and Cambridge March 14. Chelsea chose its municipal officers at the state election, according to the requirements of the commission form of government under which the city is ruled at present. The other 15 cities of the state held their municipal elections Tuesday, Dec. 6.

ONE TRACK OVER NEW WORCESTER VIADUCT IN USE

One track over the new viaduct of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in Worcester has been completed and commencing today the night trains between New York and Portland, Me., will use it.

BACK BAY RESIDENTS DEMAND RIVERBANK SUBWAY STATIONS

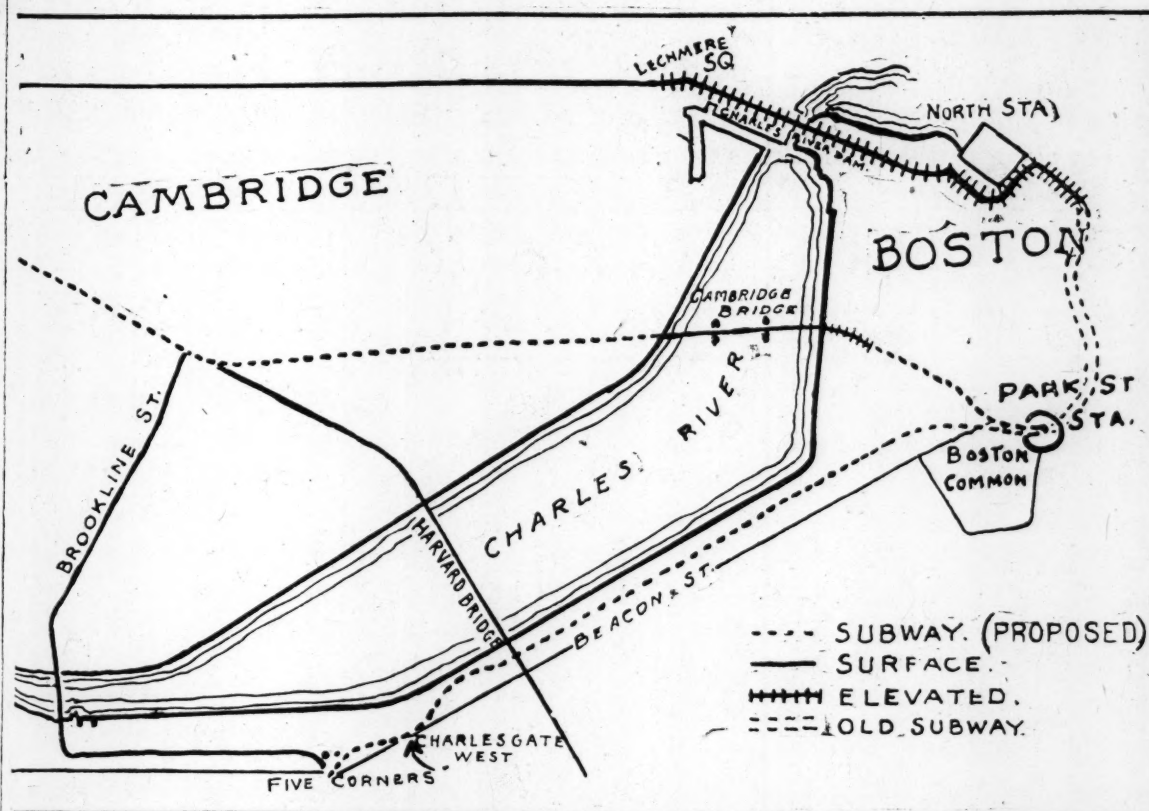


DIAGRAM OF THE RIVERBANK SUBWAY ROUTE UNDER BEACON STREET. State House hearing today before the railroad commissioners involves the question of establishing three stations between Park street and the exit from the proposed tunnel—one in Charles street at the Beacon street corner of the common; one in Dartmouth street, or halfway to Harvard bridge; and one near the bridge.

ADVICE OF FINANCE BOARD UP BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

Among the communications before the city council this afternoon are two from the Boston finance commission, the first dealing with a proposal to abolish the city registrar's department, and the second advising against the adoption of the city employees retirement act as prepared.

The keynote of the report on the registrar department is that duplication exists and "important parts of the work are badly done." The finding of the commission is accompanied by a report from Frederic S. Crum, a statistician.

In advising the city council not to accept the retirement act the commission claims that in practice the act, by not providing for the compulsory retirement of supernumerary employees, would fail to accomplish the only object which would justify its acceptance.

It says, further, that the pensions should be for laborers rather than for clerks and salaried officers, that the board of retirement would be given a dangerous power, and that there are practical defects in the act.

NEW VERMONT U. S. ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON—Among the reports in favor of confirmation of nominations decided upon by the Senate committee on judiciary today was that of Alexander Dunnett of Vermont to be United States district attorney.

NEW ENGLAND POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON—The following were nominated today to be postmasters: Connecticut, S. Ford Seeley, Washington Depot; Massachusetts, Godfrey Knight, Avon; Frank C. Barrows, New Bedford.

FIVE ELECTIONS IN MILITIA TAKE PLACE THIS WEEK

Five elections in various organizations of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia are scheduled for this week.

The first takes place tonight at the South armory, when the seventh company, M. V. M., Coast artillery, will choose a captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Arthur E. Hall. Wednesday evening the eighth coast artillery will elect a second lieutenant.

The vacancy in the fifth M. V. M. infantry will be filled Thursday evening. The members of the third battalion, fifth M. V. M. infantry, will elect a major.

Friday evening troop D, first M. V. M. cavalry, is to elect a captain to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Capt. Frank Schmitz to be squadron commander. On the same evening the members of the second coast cadets will meet at Salem and elect a second lieutenant.

Another vacancy is to occur in the militia, First Lieutenant Harry A. Skinner, twelfth company coast artillery of Fall River, having stated he is to resign.

RELIEF IS NEAR STEAMER WRECK

VALDEZ, Alaska—The steamers June and Dora and the United States government launch Fort Liscom were due to reach the wreck of the Alaska Steamship Company's steamer Olympia shortly before 6 a. m. today for the purpose of taking off the 52 passengers and 54 members of the vessel's crew.

STANDARD OIL FINE STANDS.

WASHINGTON—The Standard Oil Company of New York will have to pay its fine of \$21,000 for accepting rebates on oil shipments from Olean, N. Y., to New England points. The United States supreme court refused today to review the decision of the lower courts.

CONFIRM MR. WHITE AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—The Senate today formally confirmed the nomination of Associate Justice Edward Douglas White to be chief justice of the United States, following receipt of the name of Mr. White and these additional judicial nominations from President Taft for confirmation:

To be associate justice to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Justice White, Joseph Rucker Lamar of Georgia.

To be associate justice to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice W. H. Moody, Willis Van Devanter of Wyoming.

Confirmation of the nomination of Fred W. Lehmann of St. Louis to be solicitor-general of the United States was also voted at the executive session of the Senate today.

Justice White, like his predecessor, Chief Justice Fuller, is a Democrat. Both were appointees of President Cleveland.

Justice Lamar is also a Democrat and (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

BOSTON ATTORNEYS LIKE TAIT'S CHOICE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

President Taft's appointment of Edward Douglass White to the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States meets general approval from prominent lawyers of Boston.

Samuel J. Elder said: "The President, himself a great lawyer, has selected another great lawyer for chief justice of the United States. As to Mr. Justice White's preeminent qualifications for the position, no lawyer can have the slightest doubt. He has long been regarded as of the greatest service and as having the greatest influence upon the court. From a political standpoint, Mr. Taft's unvarying courage and conscientiousness stand out in a brilliant light. He has not hesitated to appoint a Democrat to the chief position—a Democrat, a southerner and a former Confederate—to the highest of positions."

Dean Ezra Ripley Thayer of the Harvard law school: "Edwin Douglass White is a very able and a very eminent judge."

Leon M. Abbott: "I consider the appointment of Justice White by President Taft to the position of chief justice a very wise one. The news of the appointment has impressed me very favorably."

Dean Melville M. Bigelow of the Boston University law school: "I consider Edward Douglass White a very able judge. I prefer to make no comment upon the appointment."

William A. Morse: "I think the country was rather expecting the appointment of Mr. Justice Hughes; but while undoubtedly he is a man of great natural ability and a strong lawyer, I have never heard of him as a practicing lawyer. I think that is the reason why he was not appointed. I like the President's idea of promotion."

Mayor Fitzgerald arrived just before noon, but waived acceptance of the invitation of Chairman Hall to speak first, declaring that he preferred to hear what some of the others had to say.

WANT THREE POINTS NAMED BY BOARD OF TRANSIT RETAINED

Citizens Appear Before the Railroad Commission to Oppose Appeal of Boston Elevated From Plan.

LOCATION OUTLINED

Upward of 400 Back Bay residents attended a hearing today before the railroad commissioners to protest against the appeal of the Elevated Railway Company from the decision of the Boston transit commission providing for Riverbank subway stations at Massachusetts avenue, Dartmouth street and Charles street.

The commission transferred the hearing to room 240 in the State House, the largest hearing room in the building, in order that the crowd might be better accommodated, but even that room was not sufficiently large to seat all who desired to attend.

Frederick C. Snow, attorney for the Elevated, outlined the locations of the stations as decreed by the transit commissioners, giving also the spacing between stations. He said the first station is proposed to be located at the northeast corner of Massachusetts avenue, near the Harvard bridge. The center of this station is only 915 feet from the entrance of the subway.

The second station is planned for Dartmouth street, its center being 2500 feet from the first station.

The third station is to be at Charles street, with the other end at West Cedar street, 3000 feet from the Dartmouth street station. The distance from this third station to Park street is only 1700 feet.

Mr. Snow said the contention of the Elevated company is that there will be no traffic at any of these stations to justify building them, that their construction will entail an unwarrantable expense upon the traveling public, and seriously discommode the masses of people who will use the subway, by depriving them of the real rapid transit to which they are entitled.

Charles S. Sergeant, vice-president of the Elevated Company, said that in his opinion the amount of traffic accommodated by three stations in the subway would not be sufficient to offset the cost of construction and maintenance.

He said that fully one half as many surface cars as are now used in the district would have to be run for local points after the subway was built. Mr. Sergeant said he did not believe there was sufficient demand for street car service in the Dartmouth street section and that it was not sufficient in the Charles street section to offset the detriment of a station at that point to the speedy transportation of suburbanites, for whom, he claimed, the subway is being built.

The station at Massachusetts avenue, he added, was too near the entrance of the subway at Charlesgate and offset the speed obtained by the steep grade at the entrance.

William C. Codman pointed out that, without the proposed stations, there would be no adequate local accommodations for the citizens and residents of the territory through which the subway passes. He further said that these people do not want the subway if they can not have the stations.

The Back Bay district, he said, is one of the greatest assets of the city of Boston, and if neglected property there would decrease in value. The population at Charles street, he said, is more dense than in many suburban towns, and people in that section have frequent occasion to travel to other parts of the city.

W. E. Tucker presented a petition of 200 residents, business men and property owners in the Charles street section demanding a station in that section.

C. F. Bradley, Samuel G. Babcock, Julia E. Hilliard, Charles H. Crocker, Theodore C. Williams, John T. Wheeler and many others requested that their names be added to that petition and declared that their section had practically no car service at all. It was the habit of some to walk rather than wait 15 or 20 minutes for a car.

The board of governors of the University Club were represented and requested the name of the club to be added to the petition. The interests of the school children who attend the seven or eight schools in the section about Dartmouth and Charles streets were also presented and their representatives demanded stations at those two points.

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SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

CONFIRM MR. WHITE AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

(Continued from Page One.)

is an associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia.

Justice Van Devanter is a Republican and one of the United States circuit judges. Of late years his name had been frequently mentioned for the supreme court.

President Taft names as the five members of the commerce court:

Martin A. Knapp, now chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

Robert W. Archbald, now United States district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

William H. Hunt, now judge of the court of customs appeals.

John Emmet Garland for the term of two years.

Julian W. Mack, now judge of the appellate circuit court of the first Illinois district.

The following nominations of new members of the interstate commerce commission: One to succeed Mr. Knapp and another to take the place of Commissioner Cockrell, whose term expires on Dec. 31.

Balthasar H. Meyer, Wisconsin, economist and former member the Wisconsin railway commission.

C. C. McChord, of Kentucky, now president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners and member of the Kentucky railroad commission.

Their Records in Brief

WASHINGTON.—Justice White was born at Bayou Lafourche, La. His father served in Congress and was Governor of the state. Justice White entered the Confederate service in the civil war and was taken a prisoner at Port Hudson in 1863. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and four years later went to the state Senate.

In 1876 Justice White was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. On May 30, 1888, he was elected to the United States Senate. He was appointed a member of the United States supreme court Feb. 19, 1894, by President Cleveland and almost immediately confirmed by the United States Senate. He took his seat on the bench March 12, 1894.

He was married to Mrs. Virginia Montgomery Kent, widow of a Washington lawyer, in the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, Nov. 5, 1894, by the Rev. Fr. Robert Fulton, S. J.

He was one of the minority members of the supreme court in the trans-Missouri and Northern Securities case, which the government won. He delivered the minority opinion in favor of the income tax law test case lost by the government. He was one of the majority that decided the Philippine "constitution" follows the flag" cases in favor of the government.

Justice Lamar is a native Georgian, and has always lived in that state. For the last seven years he has been a member of the supreme court of his state.

Justice Van Devanter was born in Indiana. He went to Wyoming 28 years ago and has lived there since, practicing law and taking an active part in politics. He has been chief justice of his state, and since 1903 one of the federal circuit judges.

LEXINGTON LODGE DUE TO INSTALL

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Installation will be held this evening by the Simon W. Robinson lodge, A. F. and A. M., for the following officers: Worshipful master, Edward C. Stone; junior warden, George F. Smith; senior warden, Arthur F. Turner; secretary, Byron C. Earle; treasurer, Frank Peabody; senior deacon, Charles H. Miles; junior deacon, Clifford W. Pierce; senior steward, Albert H. Burnham; junior steward, Arthur Taylor; chaplain, Samuel Knowles. The install officer will be Charles G. Kauffmann, commander of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R.

RESCUED AT INDIA WHARF.

Charles King, of 7 Havre street, East Boston, who was rescued from the water between the steamer H. F. Dimock and India wharf late Saturday, reported for duty at the office of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, where he is employed, on Sunday.

CANTATA SUNG IN BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Horatio Parker's sacred cantata, "The Holy Child," was sung in the South Congregational church Sunday evening by the church soloists, assisted by two quartets from other churches.

TECH ORCHESTRA AND MUSICAL CLUBS UNITE FOR WINTER CONCERT



GLEE CLUB WHICH IS REHEARSING FOR ANNUAL EVENT.

Top row, left to right: H. B. Honer, A. F. Leary, J. A. Swenson, L. G. Odell, and E. H. Taylor. Second row: F. H. Jones, C. W. Brett, W. E. Herron, S. Knight, F. A. Moore, L. O. Fernandez, K. C. Robinson. Third row: A. E. Jowlett, R. W. Brush, L. C. Har, P. L. Caldwell, leader; W. C. Wilson, A. G. Thompson, R. G. Adams. Bottom row: R. F. Doble, J. E. Crowley, U. Thompson, J. L. Champagne, G. F. Maglott and G. P. Lunt.

LIBERALS GAINED ONE IN WEEK'S POLLINGS DECIDING 510 SEATS

LONDON.—The last count of the election returns received today completing the vote of Saturday gives the Liberal-Laborite combination a further gain of one seat, reducing the Conservative net gain to two out of 510 seats decided.

The strength of the parties was as follows this afternoon:
Conservatives 227. Liberal-Labor 220. Irish Nationalists 57. All for Ireland League (O'Brienites) 6.

The Liberals made a gain in the Crickdale division of Wiltshire, giving Premier Asquith and his associates a net gain of one seat on the week's pollings.

The government will return with substantially the same majority as it had before the dissolution of Parliament, it is seen now, and the future course of the elections has less interest than the question of what will happen when Parliament actually meets.

This forms the subject of a determined discussion in the columns of the party newspapers and in the speeches of public men.

Lord Rosebery, at the beginning of the elections, said in a speech that should the government suffer a loss of only five seats it could not pass the veto bill. This contention has been taken up by the Unionist press, which argues that unless the government has an increased majority it will have no mandate to deal with the House of Lords.

The Liberals, on the other hand, contend that not only will the government have a majority larger than that of former strong Unionist ministers, but that the nation has now twice in succession given the Liberal government a vote of confidence.

Everybody, however, appears to be in the dark as to the actual possibilities of the situation, and many are of the opinion that it may still be settled by negotiation and compromise.

SKATING ALLOWED ON CHARLES.

Skating is allowed on the Charles river basin this winter and it has already begun.

PROMOTE CAMBRIDGE PUPILS UNDER NEW 27-GRADE SYSTEM

The first promotions under the new system of grades in Cambridge schools took place today, and nearly all the pupils of the city were promoted to the next grade above.

The system whereby the primary and grammar schools are divided into 27 grades instead of nine as formerly was devised by Frank E. Parlin, superintendent, and is being copied by the school superintendents of other cities.

PITTSFIELD MEN GIVEN AUTHORITY TO ORGANIZE BANK

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Bank Commissioner Arthur B. Chapin, chairman of the board of bank incorporators, at Boston, has notified the petitioners for a new cooperative bank in Pittsfield that the board has given them authority to organize. The name of the new institution is to be the Uni-Cooperative Bank.

CAPE COD CANAL USED AS REFUGE

SANDWICH, Mass.—With the completion of plans for the construction of docks, piers and railroads at this end of the Cape Cod ship canal, the Board of Trade is preparing for a business development in the near future. Construction work on this end of the canal has already reached the point where the mouth of the ditch is being used for a harbor of refuge for fishing vessels, and the board has petitioned for a lightship which will serve to mark the eastern entrance.

The canal company has completed plans for a dock 1200 feet long on the banks of the canal just inside the Sandwich boundary line and work will be started in a few days. Spur tracks will connect with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Sagamore and Sandwich.

ROBERT BURNS LECTURE PLANNED

A lecture-recital illustrative of the works of Robert Burns is to be given in Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, Dec. 14, for the benefit of the students relief of the Clark school. Henry J. Clark, at one time editor of an Aberdeen paper, will be the lecturer and incidental music from the songs of Burns will be sung by Miss Jennie Treacotin, soprano, and John Daniels, tenor.

C. J. BELLAMY PASSES ON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charles J. Bellamy, owner and editor of the Springfield Daily News, passed on this morning in his home. Mr. Bellamy was born in Chicopee Falls in 1852. He was a brother of Edward Bellamy, the writer, author of "Miss Luddington's Sister" and "Looking Backward."

PROMOTE CAMBRIDGE PUPILS UNDER NEW 27-GRADE SYSTEM

Mr. Parlin started the system to give the brighter pupils a better chance of promotion. Under the system it is planned to make promotions every three months instead of once every year.

It is the contention of Mr. Parlin that under this system frequent promotions and many grades of instruction may be more easily concentrated and the teachers may become more proficient and more highly specialized in teaching.

With the Technology Musical Clubs and the newly-formed Technology orchestra combined, the winter concert and ball of the Tech will be held on Friday at Copley hall.

The management of the musical clubs says the concert will be one of the best ever given by the Technology musicians. The banjo, glee and mandolin clubs are all reported to be in good condition. The mandolin club rehearses on Mondays and Thursdays, and the glee club on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Besides this the banjo and mandolin quintette rehearse on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

As a preliminary to the concert the musical clubs will give an entertainment followed by a dance on Tuesday evening in the Norumbega hall, Auburndale, and all the Tech clubs are expected to report.

DEMANDS COUNCIL MEMBERS' RECALL

A demand that the directors of the Civic Service house recall every member of the council, including the president and others, and that the financial accounts of the house be thrown open to the inspection of the board was made at a meeting held at 2A Lovell street, Sunday afternoon by members of the advisory board, the 18 clubs and the educational classes of the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street.

A representative of the Civic Service house says in explanation: "The Civic Service house in the interests of self government caused the class clubs of the house to form a council of delegates early in 1909. This council, as defined by a constitution, was to bring about greater cooperation among the clubs, and promote friendship among the members-at-large by means of social outings, lectures, and the publication of a house bulletin.

"When the new council convenes in January it will understand its functions so clearly at the very outset that it will spare itself the unnecessary worry which the past council has experienced and will therefore be in a better position to serve the interests of the 700 members of the Civic Service house."

WITNESS IN LE BLANC CASE.

In the case of Hattie Le Blanc, before Judge Daniel Bond, resumed in the East Cambridge criminal court today, Miss Nellie Walsh, cook in the household of Judge Bond, appearing as a new witness for the defense, testified that she saw Mrs. Clarence F. Glover on Moody street, near the Glover laundry, at about 8:30 o'clock on the night of Nov. 20.

REAPPOINTS COMMISSION HEAD.

DOVER, N. H.—Former Mayor Arthur Whetmore has been reappointed by Governor Henry B. Quimby as chairman of the board of railroad commissioners for three years.

DR. EMIL REICH PASSES AWAY.

LONDON.—Dr. Emil Reich, author and lecturer on history, passed away here yesterday. He was a native of Hungary.

Brief News About the State

CHELSEA.

The open sessions of the board of control, beginning today, will be opened each morning at 9 o'clock.

The statistics of the board of assessors shows that there are in this city 724 brick buildings, 3640 of wood and 20 of concrete.

Alfred J. Ashe, O. E. Pettman, Charles A. Sleuman, Edward L. Hoyt and Leon A. Moore are the Chelsea members of the new Eastern Poultry Association. The membership will be limited to 50 men owning large poultry plants and its object is to aid the raising of better poultry and to encourage persons owning small yards to raise poultry.

Three prizes are offered to the members who enter the cross-country run of the local Y. M. C. A., Dec. 26. The runners will start from the new Y. M. C. A. building on Shurtleff street going up through Washington avenue to the boulevard, thence to Broadway and back to the starting point, a distance of about three miles.

MALDEN.

These officers have been elected by Spartan temple of Pythian Sisters: E. C. Mrs. H. M. Chapman; E. S. Mrs. E. W. Hungerford; E. J. Mrs. George A. Cleaves; Mgr. Mrs. Harry A. Leavitt; M. of H. and C. Mrs. F. L. Cameron; M. of F. Mrs. E. W. Walton; prophet, Mrs. H. P. Knight; O. G. Mrs. Herbert W. Miller; P. C. Mrs. S. A. Cameron; trustees, Mrs. Abbie Evans, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, Mrs. F. P. Bartlett; representative, Mrs. G. A. Cummings; drill mistress, Mrs. S. A. Cameron.

Rebecca Pomeroy tent, D. of V., has elected: President, Mrs. B. C. Lyndell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles H. Fuller and Mrs. E. F. Holmes; chaplain, Mrs. Ernest Munroe; treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Ferguson; trustees, Mrs. Fred C. Hard, Miss Julia P. Soule and Miss Katherine P. Page; patriotic instructor, Miss Lillian A. Perham.

WINTHROP.

The Historical and Improvement Society will meet in the Deane Winthrop house this evening. Supper will be served previous to the business session.

A supper will be served for members of the Baptist church this evening before the annual meeting. Mrs. John T. Whitman will be in charge.

The committees for the Ladies Social Union fair of the Methodist church include: Mesdames Goldsmith, Nickerson, Smith, Jr., Knudson, Walker, Moore, Allen, Renby, Emerson, Morrison, Dunham, Osborne, Andrews, Newton, Newton, Callard, Tewksbury, Howard, Floyd, Hintze, Rich, Pugh, Thompson, Henry, and the Messrs. Newton, Tucker, Smith, Belcher, Hamilton, Tewksbury, Hagman, Deane, Belcher, Gallagher, Henry, McNaught and Tewksbury.

NEWTON.

Edward K. Hall will lecture before the Men's Club of Newtonville Universalist church this evening.

Sunday school board of Newtonville Methodist church has elected: Superintendent, Calvery Cray; assistant superintendent, George A. Taylor; secretary, J. C. Atkinson.

Woman's Missionary Societies of Newton Methodist church will meet this evening.

Wesleyan class of Upper Falls Methodist church will give a concert this evening.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Young Women's Club of St. James Episcopal church will meet this evening in the parish house.

The choir of Pilgrim Congregational church will give a concert in Durrell hall this evening.

The Rev. Herbert A. Manchester, pastor of First Presbyterian church of East Boston, spoke on "The Passion Play" in the North Avenue Baptist church Sunday.

MELROSE.

The Melrose Club will hold its annual New Year's dance Dec. 31. Returns from the new bowling alleys show that 2000 strings were rolled on the alleys between Nov. 15, the opening date, and Dec. 1.

Melville C. Freeman, president of the Deliberative Assembly, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Congregational Men's Club tomorrow night.

HYDE PARK.

The Unitarian Women's Alliance meets this afternoon with Mrs. Louise M. Wood, 65 Maple street. The Rev. Roderick M. Stebbins of Milton will speak on Peter Thatcher, first minister of Milton.

Miss Alice Bradley will speak on "Naples to Oberammergau" before the Evening Current Events Club tonight.

REVERE.

The adjourned town meeting will be held tonight in the town hall. A new form of town government will be discussed again.

There will be an exhibit of colonial articles in connection with the two hundredth anniversary of the Unitarian church Wednesday.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U. has been postponed to Dec. 21 with Mrs. William J. Stanton.

Newly elected officers of the Crescent Club are: President, Mrs. Walter Wood; vice-president, Miss Clara Bird; secretary, Miss Jennie Davidson; treasurer, Walter Bird.

The town government committee includes: Hugh H. McKay, Arthur B. Curtis, A. A. Cassassa, Benjamin Keating, Thomas Lane, Samuel R. Cutler, James P. Dolan, Roscoe Walsworth, Albert S. Burnham.

ARLINGTON.

Charles V. Marsh camp 45, S. of V., has elected: Commander, E. H. Griffin; senior vice-commander, C. B. Hurley; junior vice-commander, I. W. Sloyd; camp council, O. J. Sebolt, C. B. Hurley, R. W. Floyd. These officers will be installed Jan. 4 by past district commander W. A. Stevens.

Tufts College Glee Club will give a concert in the town hall, Friday evening, Jan. 6.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the parlor of the Baptist church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Wales A. Elmes of Somerville has bought 5500 square feet, with a frontage of 50 feet on the northerly side of Cleveland street.

WALTHAM.

Isaac Parker lodge, A. F. and A. M., has chosen: Worshipful master, George M. Hopkins; senior warden, Walter M. Clough; junior warden, E. C. Elwell; treasurer, H. E. Priest; secretary, H. E. Hartwell; chaplain, A. S. Batchelder; marshal, O. V. Moore.

New officers of Camp James M. Dermody of Spanish War Veterans include Commander, Frederick H. Marsden; senior vice-commander, M. J. Hines; junior vice-commander, H. I. Stickney; officer of day, Lewis Smith; officer of guard, Anthony Mollica; chaplain, George A. Owens.

QUINCY.

Men's Club of Wollaston Unitarian church will meet Tuesday evening.

The Historical Society will meet in the First Unitarian church Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Wilson Tisdale has purchased the Arthur Doble estate.

Mrs. H. L. Packard will entertain the Woman's Guild of St. Chrysostom church at her home, 93 Standish avenue, Wednesday afternoon.

The city council meets this evening.

NEEDHAM.

The annual reunion of First Baptist church will take place in the church Wednesday evening. The Rev. Robert Van Kirk of Newton will speak.

A meeting of those interested in forming a visiting nurse association will be held in the town clerk's office Tuesday at 8 p. m.

The Farther Lights Society will be the guests of Mrs. William C. Moseley at her home on Oakland avenue this evening.

MEDFORD.

The postoffice officials are weighing the delivery of mail taken out by each carrier during the holiday season, and will make a report to the head of the postoffice department here.

The First Universalist church parish will meet Wednesday evening to select a pastor to succeed the Rev. C. L. Eaton, resigned. Prof. Warren F. Woodbridge, of Tufts, occupied the pulpit Sunday.

Among candidates for the position of president of the board of aldermen Harry B. Leavitt, Benjamin F. Beebe, Frederick W. Detheridge, George W. Pitts and John F. Kelly.

NORWELL.

Senior girls of Norwell high have organized an orchestra.

Arts and Crafts Society will hold its annual sale Friday.

D. Willard Robinson W. R. C. netted over \$100 from its recent fair.

A Scarf Pin
A ways an acceptable gift. An immense variety in precious and semi-precious stones. Many odd designs in gold and platinum.
SMITH PATTERSON CO.
Wholesale and Retail, 27 Tremont St., Boston.

EVERETT.

Guest day will be observed by the Friday Club at its meeting Dec. 16.

The annual inspection of company B will be held in the armory tonight. Col. E. Leroy Sweetser will be assisted by Capt. W. E. Green of Cambridge. A banquet will precede the inspection.

Gen. A. P. Martin camp, S. of V., has elected: Commander, Walter A. Dunn; senior vice-commander, Francis W. Hubbard; junior vice-commander, George W. Allison; camp council, William H. Young and Bradbury H. Rollins; delegates, George W. Allison and Frank R. Wells; alternates, James F. Coolidge and John H. Brown.

BIGELOW KENNARD & CO.

Warranted to run within 30 seconds a month.

Mahogany Case of the best workmanship.

Price one hundred dollars.

511 WASHINGTON COR. of WEST ST

Rare Opportunity 25% Discount

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Diamond Rings
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C. A. W. CROSBY & SON
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For Christmas

Fur Sets
MUFF AND SCARF
Persian Lamb Paws
10.00

What SHE Wants
Can be found here if it's in the line of jewelry, silverware, or cut glass. Shop early!
GEORGE E. HOMER
45 WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

Choice Gifts FANCY BOXES STATIONERY 25c to 86

YOUR MONOGRAM
on 100 sheets paper, with envelopes.
Fancy Cabinets \$2.50 to \$5.00
PHOTO AND POST CARD ALBUMS, 10c to 95

INITIAL STATIONERY
In Cabinets 50c. to \$5.00
BRASS AND LEATHER GOODS
Desk Sets \$5.00 to \$15.00
CALENDARS—FANCY AND PLAIN
A choice variety 10c to \$5.00

FOUNTAIN PENS
Every variety \$1.00 to \$10.00
DIARIES—300 STYLES 10c to 50c
A LINE A DAY BOOKS
THE POPULAR 5-YEAR RECORD
DIARY, 60c to \$5.00
PERSONAL AND REPRODUCTION
KEMENEE BOOKS
will tell you
"Where your money goes"
75c to \$2.50

Samuel Ward
574 Franklin St.
Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

VIII.—Cheeses of American and foreign make.



(Courtesy of Doe, Sullivan & Co.)
ATTRACTIVE CHEESE STALL IN BOSTON MARKET.

CHEESE, which at one time it was thought should be partaken of lightly as a tasty titbit at the close of dinner, and was so eaten only by the cultured few, has come to be a staple of the American table. Its wholesome qualities are beginning to be appreciated. Its nutritive values are said to be equal to milk, being made, as most of it is, from "whole" milk, that is, milk with the cream left in. It is also cheap as compared with butter, costing barely half as much, and is an excellent substitute for it in some ways. With cheese the absence of butter on bread is scarcely noted. Its use in cooked foods does away with the necessity of butter, and it is coming to be used more and more with prepared dishes in combinations that not long ago were never thought of. When cheese goes up in price it is bought just the same as butter or potatoes, or milk. It is no longer struck off the list as once was done.

It used to be that every farmer's wife knew how to make cheese just as well as she knew how to make butter, but now most of that work is done at the factories. Dairy cheese is practically unknown on the markets and is seldom to be found in the home of the farmer. What is known as factory cheese is the most popular, tons and tons of it being consumed; but there is plenty of fancy cheese and a great deal of the foreign, which also have a large demand. A great deal is said about these fancy cheeses, the Edam, Roquefort, Brie, Camembert and others, their superiority to the milder cheese, which is usually preferred by the American taste—but weight is not all on that side of the matter. There are experts who declare that the desire for the strong flavors of the foreign cheese is a perverted taste; that if the factory cheese should be put on the market having such a flavor or such a smell, it would not be accepted by the dealers.

Nearly all of these foreign cheeses are now duplicated in this country and some of them are even sent over to England and other foreign lands. Europeans, however, do not like the mild cheese, the "green" cheese, that is, of the American, and put it at once into curing factories which they have built for the

special purpose of curing the American cheese. There they keep it for about a year and then place it upon the market for sale.

Not so much cheese is exported from America as there used to be for the reason that nearly all the product is used in home consumption. As recently as 10 years ago there was little call for cheese in America, and the great bulk made in this country was exported. Now when the home trade is satisfied there is little left to send away. The manufacture has by no means grown with the demand, but remains just about as it did a few years ago before Americans were awake to the good thing right at their doors and indifferently permitted almost all of it to be exported.

The first cheese in this country was made in Massachusetts, but now the milk produced in this state is consumed chiefly as milk and cream. Vermont milk is made into butter. The manufacture of cheese centers now, as it has done for years, in New York state and Wisconsin. Seven eighths of all the cheese made in America is manufactured in these two states. The fancy cheeses also are made in these factories, some of them strictly American and others in imitation of those of Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and England, even including Limburger. The chief American makes are known as white and colored cheddar, sage, Young American, English dairy style, Neuchatel, cream, pineapple, Limburger, Munster and Royal Luncheon. There are many others put out specially by certain delicatessen dealers under special names and done up daintily in glass or tin foil. The ordinary makes are frequently put out in the same way and when so sold in little jars or packages cost two, three and four times what they would if bought in the ordinary way at so much a pound.

The foreign cheeses most called for in this country are the Camembert, Edam, Swiss, Roquefort, Parmesan, Gorgonzola, Sap Sago, Stilton, Port Salut, Roquefort in jars and Gouda. The Parmesan, taken for cooking, is finding its place largely by the American factory cheese, which has been let dry and then been grated.

HOUSE DRESSES EASY TO MAKE

Plea for more attractiveness in the home.

THERE are many charmingly simple ideas for house dresses, which are easy to make, and if fashioned of washable material may be ironed without difficulty, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter Ocean. The one-piece blouse is often seen in house dresses, joined to a plain skirt with a narrow stitched belt. It is not entirely satisfactory for a housework dress, as the seamless shoulder interferes with free movement of the arms. It is wiser to choose a pattern with a sleeve of medium size sewed in at the armhole. Another necessary point about the sleeve is a buttoned cuff, which can be pushed back to the elbow when necessary. A house dress, made by a clever little housewife was of plain color blue chambray. The blouse and skirt were plain, the fastening on the left side from the shoulder to the lower edge, over a wide band of darker blue gingham set under the fastening and extending out in a loose plait. The opening was trimmed with long buttonholes bound with the dark blue gingham, fastening over white pearl buttons. The belt was of the dark blue material neatly stitched at each edge, the lower edge of the skirt being untrimmed and simply finished with a hem. A narrow plaited frill finished the neck of this dress, which was cut in the round, low shape.

If your fancy does not turn toward dots and plain blue chambrays, there are many figured or flower-sprigged materials, stripes and checks in good wearing washable materials.

Then there are aprons to be planned. You may prefer the sort which ties around the waist for general wear, but be sure to provide not less than two cover-all aprons to slip on when you have on a prettier gown for the evening meal.

It is often feasible to make over dressy gowns which have passed out of usefulness for state occasions for house wear. If the material is a delicate silk or woolen fabric do not attempt it, as the one would be tawdry in appearance and both are materials which would after a few wearings take on the odors of the kitchen cooking. A soft and pretty silk and cotton muslin or a dainty fine white lawn, either of which you can buy for 25 or 30 cents a yard, would not be extravagant and would be most useful as well as attractive for this purpose.

For the usual semi-dress gown, not more than eight yards of 24 inch or six yards of 36 inch material is required. Six yards of narrow lace insertion is sufficient to use in trimming the stock, yoke and cuffs of a net guimpe and one can get the daintiest imitation laces for 8 and 10 cents a yard.

I am presuming that you will make your own house dresses, for when economy must be practiced in the household there is no excuse for a woman not being able to make her own house dresses at least, and making them in a dainty, good-fitting manner. I find that many women who have spare minutes to work on embroidery pieces, always depend upon cheap, ill-fitting ready-made garments for house wear, when if they would devote but a quarter of the time and patience required for this work at the beginning of each season they could have enough house dresses to be sensibly and attractively gowned for several months in their own homes.

Chopped pistachio nuts are delicious served with plain vanilla cream or blanc mange.

To keep cork linoleum in good condition wipe it off daily with a cloth wrung out in tepid water, and once a week with skimmed milk.

Hatpins should never be left in a wet hat, but should be taken out and rubbed dry to prevent rusting.

Milky tumblers should be washed in cold water; putting them straight into hot water will cloud the glass permanently.

A tablespoonful of flour put into a kettle of ordinary boiled starch will cause cuffs, collars, etc., to be much stiffer.

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The Latest Decree of Fashion in HAIR DRESSING is the



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PLAIT NATTÉE

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Is an exceedingly dainty and graceful coiffure, easily arranged and will undoubtedly please ladies who desire to avail themselves of the very latest creation in hair dressing. To arrange the front hair in this pretty fashion the Marie Antoinette Transformation is required. It is youthful and interesting in appearance and very easy to adjust.

Our correspondence department insures the same satisfaction to those who cannot make selections in person.

My Hair Dressing Department is at your disposal for Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Scalp and Facial Cleansing.

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HAIR MERCHANT

Also the Hair Shop of *LeShaw*

Largest and Finest Hair Establishment in the World.
506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

A few doors above Forty-Second Street.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED BEEF.

CHOP or put through a food chopper one pound of round steak. Put in a very hot pan and toss about with a fork to prevent burning. Care must be taken that the meat is quickly and thoroughly browned or the juice will escape and the meat be dry and tasteless. When nicely browned add one tablespoonful of butter and stir it through the meat until melted. Dredge in one tablespoonful of flour and stir until the flour is well blended, then add one small cupful of rich milk and boil a minute or two. Season with salt and pepper and serve on hot buttered toast.

POMMES POILAIRES.

Peel, core and quarter some good cooking apples. Cook them gently till tender and set aside till quite cold. Arrange them in a deep glass dish, cover with Devonshire cream, scatter chopped pistachio nuts over all and serve as cold as possible with water biscuits or sponge fingers.

FIG SANDWICHES.

Chop one fourth pound of figs fine, add to them one fourth cupful of water, and cook to a smooth paste. Then add one third cupful of blanched almonds, chopped fine and pounded to a paste, with a little rose water and the juice of a lemon. When cold spread upon either bread or cake. Dates or raisins may be used in place of the figs if liked.

CARDAMON CAKES.

Beat three eggs light without separating. Add to them gradually two pounds of sugar beating steadily. Add three ounces of butter. Mix our tablespoonfuls of ground ginger and three of cinnamon with one pound of flour. Add to the eggs and sugar and beat until smooth. Bake in greased shallow pans, sprinkling the top with blanched almonds split in halves before putting in the oven. Cut in squares to serve.

STEAMED CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

Cream one half cup of butter with one cup of sugar, add the yolks of two eggs beaten light and one cup of milk. Melt one square of chocolate over hot water, add to the batter with two cups of flour sifted with two level teaspoons of baking powder. Add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and pour into buttered cups. Steam three quarters of an hour and serve with a liquid or hard sauce.

HAVE COLLAR FIT SNUGLY

A WELL-FITTED collar should have no wrinkles at the line of junction. It should fit snugly in a curved line, and, if anything, should be a little higher at the back. This quality insures a high line at the back of the stock, as it should be, says the Philadelphia North American.

Most difficulties that the amateur encounters are in the length. There is no other part of a blouse so altered by a fraction of an inch as the collar line. First decide on the exact length. If necessary, make a yoke and stock collar, trying until perfection of fit is obtained, and when there is no room for improvement rip apart and take from the model a pattern.

When boning the collar, do not adjust the bones in too slanting a position. Do not have them too long, for the ends will extend beyond the top edge and alter the fit. Besides the bones at the extreme back edges, many women add one on each side again, about one inch toward the front. This insures a flat, straight, non-sagging line at the back of the neck.

Do not rely on pins to hold a collar together at the back. Sew tiny buttons, either pearl, washable or silk, along the left side and work loops on the right. Adjust the pins afterward for ornament, if you wish.

Household Silver

All household silver needs careful attention, and to keep it in good condition the housewife must sacrifice considerable of her time. When teaching an inexperienced maid her duties in the household the mistress should specially stipulate that the silver should be cleaned at least once each week, and that a list of all the pieces should be kept on a book in the pantry. After a thorough cleaning of all the pieces they should be counted and checked off with the list in the book.

MODES IN BRIEF

TASSELS are utilized in all sorts of original styles in the decoration of the winter frocks and coats for children.

In some of the elaborate gowns the over skirt is frequently cut into pieces, one crossing over the other in surplice effect.

A new skating set of muff and turban is made of tricet, or knitted wools, and decorated with buttons.

New veilings show interwoven circles as large as half a dollar, and close rows of lattice work with a thick spot at each intersection.

More fashionable than the long nap or furry beaver is the one that has shorter fur and is smooth and shiny.

Many scarfs have embroidered and silk crocheted lace ends, in self-tones or in harmoniously contrasting colors.

Many of the sleeves in the new evening gowns are slashed, with another material appearing underneath.

Nets are gaining in favor as a foundation for chiffon corsages, producing a much softer effect than silk.

Lovely black evening wraps are often embellished with hand embroideries in colors. This shows frequently on the deep collars and great revers that are modish this year.

Delicately tinted chiffons embroidered with all white beads are modish.

Sleeves, tunics and skirts of chiffon are now finished with hemstitching, an odd bit of needlework above an opaque hem, which, by the way, is often edged with fur.

The tailored dress is the fad just now in Paris, and it is safe to say it will soon be seen on this side. It takes the place of the tailored cloth gown.

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE

GILCHRIST CO

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

NOTE—On Saturday these Coats were by mistake priced at \$18.75, hence this adv. is being repeated, the sale price being \$14.75.

An Unexpected Sale of

Women's
\$30 Coats

Each garment magnificently modeled and tailored from

*Finest Kersey
and Cheviot*

Two of the styles are pictured here. The one at the right is in the new side button effect with deep overlapping cape collar of finest silk velvet in shades to match.

These coats are lined to the waist with best quality satin. Here in all sizes in the most approved light shades, navy and black. Not a coat in the lot worth less than \$30.00.

14.75



James McCreery & Co.

Trimmed Hats.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, December the 13th and 14th.

Sale of handsome Hats including large models, Feather Turbans and Toques. 10.00 value 15.00 to 45.00

All Fur and Fur Trimmed Hats at greatly reduced prices.

Fancy Fur Sets consisting of Muff, Neck Piece and Hat to match, at moderate prices. Suitable for Christmas gifts.

23rd Street

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Nothing Takes the Place of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Take the Place of Bread

TRY THIS

Thoroughly heat Educator Wafers in the oven, leaving the door open. Serve while yet warm, and butter as you eat them. They are

Simply Irresistible

Your grocer sells them. If not, give us his name.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.

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What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

"MEMOIRS OF BERTHA VON SUTNER." Authorized translation. Boston and London: Ginn & Co. Published for the International Peace School.

The idea that an advocate of international peace should come out of Austria, and from an Austrian military family, would have been greeted a few years ago with some doubt. Yet, an Austrian peace society was one of the first fruits of the Baroness von Suttner's novel, "Lay Down Your Arms," and from that time (1892) to this she has been alive every moment to the great aims of the peace movement. The story of her life as given in these autobiographical memoirs is her latest contribution to the cause, and right gloriously will it serve.

There are three ways in which these volumes may be read. First, as a thoroughly entertaining record of the experiences of a beautiful woman who added charm and personal force to high rank and intimate acquaintanceship with several European courts.

The story of her romantic and impassioned youth is most ingeniously laid before the reader, with all its superficial vanities and inmost hopes, its heart entanglements and its desires for fame. The blissfully happy marriage with a man of her own rank who was one with her in intellectual pursuits—the Baron von Guttner being himself an author of distinction—and the nine years sojourn in Jason's land of the Golden Fleece follows. Then comes the return to Europe to take up the effective career for which all this has been an unconscious preparation.

Simply as a human story this is delightful. Another way might be to read only for the sake of the future reformer, and to scan, in vain, the events of more than two score years for signs of her coming. The third way would be to regard the work solely as an exponent and a history of a beneficent movement. In any case, the year 1887 marks an end and a new beginning; for after that the woman of society and the merely intellectual writer disappears in presence of the earnest worker for altruistic ends.

It is a curious fact that, living all her life in a military society, the subject of war, in its relation to humanity, is absent from this woman's consciousness. In her early career she never once doubts its necessity—nay, even its desirability. Of the whole Schleswig-Holstein campaign occurring after she attained womanhood, her sole recollection is that of admiring the cover of the Duppeler-Schlesien-Marsch, displayed in the shops in its gayety of hunting and soldiers' uniforms. Not until she has entered on her fifth decade is there any hint into what channel her talents and her strong individuality she approaches her career! In 1887 she is an author of fine reputation full in the current of literary pursuits. Yet, apropos of meeting Mme. Adm. editor of the Nouvelle Revue, she writes in her diary: "How can such a woman ever busy herself with politics? . . . How much that is disagreeable, and sometimes ridiculous, she brings upon herself by that! And how can one bother herself with editing a review into the bargain?" But a half dozen years later she herself is doing both of these things with ardor and ability.

She is in Paris when she first hears that there are peace societies. Some time before this a certain aversion to war has sprung up within her. Apparently she does not herself recognize its inception, but it is right here in the story that the reader begins to feel the growing purpose. The military impulse received through nationality is carried to higher levels. Now, instead of fighting her brother man, this daughter of soldiers wages war upon the delusion that brute force, whether expressed in the fist of the ruffian or in the latest refinements of destructive engines, can achieve any lasting good for the race.

Her splendid championship of the cause of peace brings around her the noblest of men and women, not all to acquiesce wholly, but all to admire and pay homage to the grand aim and pure ideal she exemplifies. Yet this work is in no sense a glorification of its author and subject. Indeed, it is remarkable that in an autobiography there should be conveyed so little sense of the author's personality, except as a womanly force vivifying every stirring incident. The intense self-consciousness that has proved fatal to her operative ambitions goes out forever in the zeal of a world-wide purpose, and never hindered her platform speaking. Her diary now becomes a chronicle of the peace movement in all lands, and whole pages of it enrich this book. The many letters included, with the author's explanations of the events that called them forth, coupled with the diary, give a remarkably vivid view of the status and philosophy of the work, its currents and cross currents, and the varying shades of belief even among its advocates; for

she gives ample room to those written in opposition, or partial dissent, as well as to those in accord.

A brief chapter contains her reminiscences of Vereschagin, whose terrible picture: furnish an indictment of war, and to whom Emperor William II. said, "With these, dear master, you are battling against war more effectively than all the peace congresses in the world."

It is impossible to mention a title of the famous names with which the book abounds. The acquaintance of the Baroness with Alfred Nobel is a tale in itself. She was the inspirer of the Nobel prize for peace service and has been its recipient; but her true reward lies in the work accomplished and its assured future.

A supplementary chapter for the American edition gives a brief account of the visit of Baroness von Suttner to the United States in 1904, to attend the peace congress at Boston, and here and in the preface, she embodies her impression of America as the hope of the cause.

The educational value of the book is scarcely to be overstated, and its historical value will doubtless increase for years. Wherever it goes it will plead mightily for the intelligent study of the question of international disarmament, and will incite to cooperation in the work. The translator, Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, has done an admirable piece of work. He has succeeded in that fine elimination of the translator's style so difficult of attainment, and has sympathetically rendered the text into good English without sacrificing its piquant originality.

"FAVORITE SCOTCHS." By Charles H. L. Johnson. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

This book, which includes life sketches of the plainmen, guides and pioneers of the early days of American history, is written in a vein to appeal to boyish readers and certainly should satisfy those with the most insistent inclination for action. It will, perhaps, serve a useful purpose in giving, in a rapid survey, the relative places in American history of some of the men who bulked large in the struggle to win the wilderness to civilization and to extend the domain of the United States to the Pacific coast.

Although the tendency of the author is to glorify the subjects of his sketches, it may be that some readers' ideals of these old-time heroes will receive a jar from perusal of some of the episodes. It occurs to one on reading this book that the Indian gliders did not always follow the inexorable code that is instilled into the soldier of today, that it is an ineffaceable stain upon his character as a soldier to save himself by deserting a stricken comrade, regardless of the odds to be encountered by staying. Again, in the sketch of Davy Crockett, it appears that the tragedy of the Alamo might have been averted had Colonel Travis seen fit to obey Gen. Sam Houston's order to fall back upon the American main army in the rear; but according to the author "a feeling of reckless daring was stronger in him than the feeling of military subordination."

The book will undoubtedly appeal to the adventurous instincts of schoolboys, and although many of the passages are thrilling, they do not glorify strength and prowess wrongfully exerted, and a perusal of it will give the youthful reader a peep at some of the heroic figures of American frontier history—Israel Putnam, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Davy Crockett, Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke, Sam Houston, Kit Carson, and others.

"THE MYSTERY OF BONANZA TRAIL." By Frank J. Arkins. Denver, Col.: The General Publishing Syndicate.

An entertaining mining story is here graphically told by Mr. Arkins. As suggested by its title the book is romantic in tone and interestingly weaves in much legal information concerning mining claims and mining operations. However, it is not intended as a treatise on legal subjects. It was written with the one object in view, that of entertaining the reader. Mr. Arkins, the author, is a newspaper man of experience associated for some years with the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, of which his uncle, Col. John Arkins, was the founder and for a long time the editor. The author also was editor for several years of the Cripple Creek Times and Ores and Metals, a technical mining publication. So that it may be judged that the tone and color of "The Mystery of Bonanza Trail" are vividly correct. The tale is that of trouble and tragedy, and while doubtless an accurate reflection of life in some of the western mining camps the story leaves a rather unpleasant memory.

"SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF ROBERT BROWNING." "SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH." "SONNETS AND RHYMES, AND OTHER POEMS, BY MATTHEW ARMOUR." Danville, N. Y.: F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

These are three numbers—255, 256, 257, in order as above—of the Instructor Literature Series, designed primarily for pupils of the different grammar grades. Each of these booklets contains a brief biographical comment, and each poem is followed by good explanatory or interpretive notes, in some instances by suggestions as to how the poem may be read most profitably. The books are

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"JACK FROST JINGLES." By Earline Morgan. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

If the cow jumps over the moon—there is no reason why Jack Frost's daughter should not grow up to be an "extra sweet" maiden, nor why the Man in the Moon should not fall in love with her and send her a ring on the thread of a moonbeam, nor why she should not marry him, nor why she should not go to her new home in the precise manner here described:

"And when the moon was just overhead, And its passing would be full soon— The funniest thing you ever saw Slipped over the side of the moon."

"'Twas a hammock, woven of strong moonbeams,

And studded with jewels rare, Which he lowered to earth by golden cords

To claim this maiden fair."

The other events related are quite as credible and as logical as this. These are jingles, as the title claims, with a real tintinnabulation about them. Children will like them, and will enjoy the illustrations.

"SCOTTIE AND HIS LADY." By Margaret Morse. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

A beautiful Scotch collie lacking just the perfection of points necessary to qualify him for the bench at the dog show has all the moral qualities of his honorable pedigree. He finds a mistress whom he can love and guard and happy days are his until dishonest hands carry him off. Although he escapes from his captors, his dog intelligence is not sufficient to guide him back, and in the time of wandering that ensues he makes a wider acquaintance with various kinds of people than his hitherto sheltered life had afforded. How he wins friends, how he finally finds his lady and how happily it all ends is the story, which is as just as well written as it might be if it had not the purpose of teaching human beings something of their duty to these their brothers.

"TALES FROM THE OLD FRENCH." Translated by Isabel Butler. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

There is a never fading glamor about the Provencal lore, whether it be the troubadour's lays or the somewhat later and less romantic fables of the trouvères. The translator here has jealously guarded this elusive form, and the result is gratifying. A few sentences from "The Gray Halfway" will serve to show how well she has retained the vivid simplicity and delicate unearthliness of the original.

"Now know ye that a valiant knight, courteous and right chivalrous, high of heart but poor of havings, dwelt in the land of champagne. Full meet it was I portray his worth and the valor where-with he was kindled; in many a place he proved his prowess, for he had wisdom and honor and a heart of great valiancy. Had he but been as rich in gear as he was in desire for good—provided always he did not worsen by reason of his wealth—he would have known no peer, equal, or fellow."

As to the substance, the book is of the more value because, with a few exceptions, the tales contained have not heretofore been done into English, though among the best of their kind. For instance, "The Divided Blanket" has waited long, but not, it now appears, in vain, for a worthy translator. Among the others are "The Lay of the Bird," and "The Knight of the Little Cask," both picturesque and full of meaning, if read with sympathetic feeling for the time to which they belong.

The binding of this delightful little book, in its exquisite ping heliotrope, would be all that heart could wish, were it not for the unfortunate addition of red to the top edges of the leaves.

"SPEECHES IN STIRRING TIMES, AND LETTERS TO A SON." By Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Edited by Richard Henry Dana 3d. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

As a profound and clear-visioned publicist and statesman, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., offered his best powers to the service of his country and the speeches here presented by his son evidence that he still speaks. They were great in their own day by reason of their noble aim and mastery of execution, and their present value lies in the fact that many of them prove to be cognate to discussions still before the public and, as in the instance of the Monroe doctrine, sometimes deal with subjects not yet settled; while the broad moral principles upon which all are based, are for every time.

The introductory sketch is a frankly filial appreciation, and throws light upon some phases of the orator's character not obtainable elsewhere. The reader is introduced more familiarly into his home life, and among his friends, and is told about his general reading. The moral ground on which he practised law is made clear, and his far-sighted judgment in national and local affairs is proved by a comparison of his utterances with the events of the subsequent half century.

In the body of the work each speech is preceded by a brief explanation of its

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original occasion, sometimes accompanied by disclosures only permissible after this lapse of time. The exhaustive argument on the Monroe doctrine is supplemented by a full note bringing its line of facts up to the present.

Mr. Dana had the distinction of being counsel for every fugitive slave that came to trial and for most of those indicted for aiding such slaves. Some of the finest speeches here reprinted are in such cases, and the fact that he refused all compensation for his services to fugitive slaves enhances the ring of sincerity pervading them. The parody—"The Great Gravitation Meeting"—is witty, and would be a good historical reminder for young readers. His "Speech on the Judiciary" (1853) not only had the effect of defeating the proposition of making the judge's office elective, and of establishing in Massachusetts the system of appointment by the executive, but it helped the same cause in a number of other states, though it appears that only in Massachusetts and New Hampshire are judges appointed for life. The tenure is now widely recognized as the purest system, and to Mr. Dana is largely due the advance of the popular thought toward this position.

The appended "Letters to a Son" discover the secret that made this father the "close friend and adviser" of the son who testifies that he owes "much of what he is not and pretty nearly all he is to the wise treatment of his father," and who, in giving these letters publicity hopes to aid other fathers with other sons. The homely family epistles show the lawyer in a most admirable and lovable manifestation.

"THE JAPANESE LETTERS OF LAFADIO HEARN." Edited by Elizabeth Bishard. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

No westerner has ever become so identified with the inner life of the Japanese people as Lafadio Hearn. The naturalization by which he became Koibumi Yakumo was but the outward sign of the intimate approach he made to the Japanese character. His long years of study, living and working among the people, would scarcely have carried him so far without the oriental strain of his own temperament, derived probably from some Arabian or Turkish ancestor of his mother. His personality and his history are curiously similar in their variegated colors. He was the son of an Irish surgeon in the British army, who married a Greek peasant girl. Their son was born on the Ionian island, and for which, with some alteration of vowels, he was named. He was educated partly in Ireland and Wales, partly in France. After lonely adventures in London, he was cast adrift at the age of 19 in the United States. From Cincinnati to New Orleans—picking up the printer's trade and doing newspaper work—and from New Orleans to Martinique he made his way, always absorbing the hues of his environment and emitting them in strange and brilliant writing. The nomad in him never suffered him to take deep root anywhere, he was always hearing the call of a distant race, and Japan held him longest only because the little wife he loved—the Mamma San of some of these letters—and the dearly loved boy were there. But evidences are not wanting in his later work of a mental restlessness begun in him that would have taken him away from Japan ere long. "One does not isolate one's self from the Aryan race without paying the penalty," he writes. It would seem that he was wearying of the esthetic Japanese—had no religious foundation, and that he was reaching out for something higher.

"Think of the comparison of Fuji to a white half-open inverted fan hanging in the sky. . . . What feeling do mountains give these people? Surely nothing like the thought of Job. He maketh peace in his high places! What feeling does light give them? The light that makes us wish to pray—to thank somebody for it? Nothing like the utterance of John, 'Verily this is the message we give unto you, that God is Light! What even is their thought of nature—beautiful as they mock her? Has any among them, ever so much as thought the thought of Bhagavad-Gita, 'I am the breath of minds, the light of waters—most ancient and most excellent of poets?' How pathetic is this—the cry of the Aryan instinct for its rightful inheritance of noble thinking! Lafadio Hearn was not a judicial observer. Had his brush instead of his pen been his medium of expression, he would have been an impressionist of deepest dye. It is this quality that makes the first reading of his books an adventure and a wonder, and embalm in a poignant zest that does not crumble away in many readings. Especially in his Japanese books is this peculiar charm displayed. To interpret the illusive mystery of oriental life in our state of civilization and consciousness that resulted from taking the religion of Buddhism from its native soil in the consciousness of India and grafting it upon the esthetic sense of Japan—these were his aims and it will be long before his gorgeous yet delicate work pictures will be equalled for clearness and precision of touch. Besides, the old Japan in which he found shelter is practically no more; he caught and preserved some of its distinctive characteristics just in time. His was the artist's impulse, the artist's patience and devotion to his work, with no eye to ulterior results.

"Because people cannot see the color of words. . . . Because they cannot hear the whispering of words. . . . Because they cannot perceive the pointing of words. . . . Because they are insensible to the phosphorescence of words."

There are few pages in the book that would not yield a pungent example of his romantic philosophy and extraordinary vividness of style. But turning from many of wider application, it is pleasant to share this glimpse of the man in his home, soon after the birth of his son.

"Two gleams of sunshine: You know there are men in this world that we love the first time we look in their faces, and never cease to love. I have met two such Japanese. . . . The second was Akizuki of Aizu, professor of Chinese in the college. . . . He came to see my boy. He brought gifts—a beautiful plum tree in blossom, a most quaint vase full of sake, and two lakemono written by himself inscribed with poems in honor of my congratulation. . . . So I had

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

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Is that any reason why we should not try to make them feel, to make them see, to make them hear? Why should the people not be forcibly introduced to foreign words? Unto which the friendly reply is,—"Because they won't buy your book, and you won't make any money." And I say—Surely I have never yet made, and never expect to make, any money. Neither do I expect ever to write for the multitude. I write for beloved friends.

And in the eternal order of things, words will eventually have their rights recognized by the people. All this is heresy."

These letters take the reader into the workshop of genius, and show the riotous rich imagination in its unordered condition. At times they are startling in their self-revelation. . . . Such things as all men of keen sensibilities and intense sympathies are apt to feel, but seldom say, are here poured out in reckless disregard of the effect upon either writer or recipient. The author's excessive diffidence is said to have hampered him in conversation; with a pen in his hand his thought flower freely, and these letters were written with no expectation that they would fall under the eyes of any but the one addressed. Therefore they become invaluable as sidelights upon his published works and as a real aid to the comprehension of their much misunderstood writer. They justify the memorial in the language of his adopted country, a truer estimate than could be put into English idiom:

"Believing man similar to unfiled flower blooming like eight rising clouds, who dwells in mansion of right enlightenment."

His "heresy" was not confined to his ideas regarding the color of words, as his letters amusingly show. In matters of art, literature, conventional morals and religion, his comments were alike heterodox and original. His literary comments are fresh and delightful when he either approves or condemns without reservation, but when he tries to compare and balance, he is out of his sphere and comes nearer to bungling than he ever does within it. Whittier awoke his deep sympathy; of Lanier's "Science of English Verse" he says—"He gives all the measures in music, and thinks that is the quickest way to teach the art of poetry." Of Bjornson and his school, he writes: "The puzzle of these Norse writers is their enormous force combined with childish simplicity. . . . They are my despair. I could never write a page like Bjornson though I studied for a century."

There are few pages in the book that would not yield a pungent example of his romantic philosophy and extraordinary vividness of style. But turning from many of wider application, it is pleasant to share this glimpse of the man in his home, soon after the birth of his son.

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MAYOR TELLS WHY BOSTON PER CAPITA EXPENSE IS SO HIGH

A defense of the present cost of governing Boston—given in the latest revised estimate of the census bureau at Washington as the highest of any American city, \$28.50 per capita—is made by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

He says there are several "fair and honest reasons" why Boston's administration per capita tax is the highest of any city in the country. First and foremost, the mayor declares that Boston has a higher type of civilization than any other American city and her citizens demand and get more from the public treasury than in any other American city.

Boston, he says, pays virtually all its expenses by general taxation, upon which the census figures are based, instead of by special taxes and assessments. Furthermore, Boston's limited area makes certain expenses unduly high, notably for its police and fire departments.

With the highest per capita cost, he adds, go also the highest per capita assets.

Of the cities with more than 300,000 population, those having the largest per capita expenses were Boston, \$28.50; Washington, \$25.73, and New York city, \$24.99.

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Tonight, at 8, MADAMA BUTTERFLY, in French, by Laparra. Mmes. Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.

Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.

Thursday, Dec. 15, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.

Friday, Dec. 16, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.

Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.

Sunday, Dec. 18, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.

Monday, Dec. 19, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Deryne, Savage, G. Fisher, Florence, Debut, Wilson (debut), Lucie (debut), Dufini (debut); MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mardones, Devaux, Stroesco, Fornari, Gant-sort, White, Tavecchia, Letol, Huddy, Cacieli (debut), Mauri (debut), Sandrini (debut), Varetli (debut), Ghifini (debut), Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska, Roberts; MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Moranz

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

LEHIGH VALLEY
ACTIVE FEATURE
OF THE TRADING

Early Trading Witnesses
Sagging Tendency, but
Stocks Recover and Much
Irregularity Is in Evidence.

BOSTON IS STEADY

Stocks again showed an inclination to recede at the opening and during the early sales today. There was a moderate volume of business and while there was no urgency noted in the selling the lack of support permitted a lower range of quotations.

It would be useless to attempt to ascribe the sagging tendency to any particular development even though traders are usually prone to do so. The banking interests are very desirous of seeing a better bond market. They are supported in this by financial and corporation interests who are obliged to enter the bond market in the near future whether the conditions be favorable or otherwise. Hence no encouragement is offered to stock speculation for the time being. A lower price level for securities, it is believed, will be all the better for the bond market.

Large amounts of money will soon be released in the payments of interest and dividends and this will seek reinvestment and the hope is entertained that a demand for bonds will then make itself felt.

Stocks became stronger at the end of the first hour, and before midday some good advances had been established. Lehigh Valley was the feature. It opened off 1/4 at 179 1/2, and after dropping to 178 1/2 advanced nearly 3 points before noon. Activity in this stock attracted attention from the rest of the list, but the general market continued strong.

Reading opened up 1/4 at 148, reacted nearly a point and then rose over a point. Steel at 73 1/2 was off 1/2 at the opening. It declined well under 73 and then improved a point. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 169 1/2, and advanced above 170.

There was some early selling of Southern Pacific presumably on the government suit attacking the company's title to its oil lands. It opened off 1/2 at 113 1/2, reacted to 112 1/2, and then advanced well above 113. Colorado Southern opened up a point at 57 and gained another point.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened off 1/4 at 49 1/2, rose to 52 and then receded fractionally before midday. North Butte opened off 1/2 at 29 1/2, and improved a good fraction. Granby opened up 1/2 at 39 1/2, and advanced to 40. Edison Electric opened at 28 1/2 and rose 4 points. The market generally advanced with New York but trading was quiet.

American Beet Sugar was active in the New York market during the early afternoon, advancing over a point. American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper made good gains. There were some recessions at the beginning of the last hour.

Superior Copper attracted attention on the local market, advancing from 42 to 45 before receding fractionally.

LONDON—The securities markets had a sluggish appearance in the late dealings. The abatement of election influences was reflected chiefly in Consols which were strong. Covering took place in bond trunks and American railway shares, which had been heavy in the official session, displayed a disposition to rally on the curb. Other sections were rather colorless. De Beers finished 1-16 lower than on Saturday at 175-16. The continental houses closed steady.

PETITION FOR EXTRA HOLIDAY.

NEW YORK—The members of New York stock exchange this morning passed a resolution petitioning the governors to close the exchange on the Saturday preceding Christmas.

PITTSBURG STOCKS.

PITTSBURG—Crucible Steel 13, preferred 78 cash, River Coal preferred 20 1/2, Air Brake 139 1/2, Ohio Fuel Oil 5 1/2.

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BERMUDA

Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.

San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.

San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

IDAHO

Boise—The Owyhee.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans—The St. Charles.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—Hotel Lenox.

Boston—Hotel Somerset.

Springfield—Clinton Hall.

Worcester—Standish Hotel.

Worcester—Warren Hotel.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allouez	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Arizona	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Butte	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50
Calumet & Hecla	540	540	540	540
Centennial	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Copper Range	68	68	68	68
Franklin	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Granby	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Green-Canaan	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Holladay	17	17	17	17
La Salle	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mass.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mohawk	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Nevada Cons.	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Nipissing	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11
North Butte	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Old Dominion	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39
Osterville	125	125	125	125
Parrot	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Quincy	72	72	72	72
Shannon	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Superior	42	42	42	42
Tamarack	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Union	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Utah Copper	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Winona	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

LAND.

East Boston 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |

TELEPHONES.

American 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 |

New England 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |

Western 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

RAILROADS.

Atchafalaya 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |

Atchafalaya 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |

Boston & Albany 224 | 224 | 224 | 224 |

Boston Elevated 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |

Boston & Maine 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |

Boston & Worcester 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

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N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

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N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

N Y & N H & H. 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |

GENERAL CHEMICAL
MAY REPORT LARGER
EARNINGS FOR YEAR

Prospects Are That Company
Will Break Revenue Rec-
ord Established Last Year
—Net Profits Are Large.

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

NEW YORK—When the fiscal year of General Chemical Company ends on Dec. 31, it is expected the company will show earnings as large if not larger than in 1909, the best previous year of the company, when net profits were \$2,199,892. An official statement that this year's business is fully as good as last year, which means that net earnings should be approximately \$2,200,000 at least in 1910.

This year General Chemical Company has paid its full 6 per cent on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The company increased the common dividend from 4 per cent annually to a basis of 5 per cent annually, besides giving a 10 per cent stock dividend in January to make up for 1904 and 1905, when no dividends were paid on the common.

Both the common and preferred stockholders were given right to purchase the first preferred 7 per cent cumulative stock of General Chemical Company of California, a company organized recently for taking over General Chemical Company's Pacific coast interests and patents for that territory, as well as to take over previously existing works. Stockholders of General Chemical were offered the privilege of taking over total authorized issue (\$1,500,000) of the 7 per cent cumulative stock of the California company. The latter company was also authorized to issue \$1,000,000 second preferred cumulative stock.

The following shows net profits and dividends of General Chemical Company for previous years and estimated showing of the current year:

Even should net profits be as large as last year, it does not mean that percentage earned on the common after preferred dividends are paid would be as large as that of 1909 on account of increased outstanding preferred stock this year and increased preferred dividends. Thus with approximately the same net profits as in 1909, the company is expected to earn about 17.7 per cent on the common stock after preferred dividends are paid at 6 per cent on \$12,500,000 outstanding.

SHAREHOLDERS
WELL CARED FOR

NEW YORK—Since incorporation in 1881, Western Electric Company has distributed to shareholders approximately \$13,000,000 in cash or stock distribution (par value). In addition, the company has paid 8 per cent per annum on its capital stock for 29 years without a break.

Of the recent cash distribution of \$300,000, American Telephone & Telegraph Company received \$240,954 as owner of 120,477 shares of the 150,000 outstanding.

A CAMPAIGN OF
RETRENCHMENT

NEW YORK—President Willard says Baltimore & Ohio has embarked upon a retrenchment campaign. In 1911 it will order no more than 40,000 tons of rails, against 80,000 ordered in 1910. Some shops have already been placed on reduced time, electric lighting of fast trains has been postponed and the vestibules of first class passenger cars will not be widened at this time as intended. The 6 per cent dividend rate, Mr. Willard says, will be maintained. There are 12,000 stockholders in Germany.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local refined sugar market steady and unchanged. Raw market is unchanged. London beets steady, December and January 9s. 3/4d.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight, Tuesday, fair, continued cold; moderate northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder on the east coast tonight; continued cold in the interior.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.
S. A. M. 32.12 noon 32.12
P. M. 32.12
Average temperature yesterday, 17 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES.
Montreal 68. St. Louis 34.
Nantucket 32. Chicago 34.
New York 20. St. Paul 12.
Washington 34. Baltimore 34.
Jacksonville 38. Denver 34.
New Orleans 80. Kansas City 34.
San Francisco 60. Portland, Ore. 44.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 7:25. Moon sets 3:28 a. m.
Sun sets 4:55. Moon rises 11:42 p. m.
Length of day, 9:01. Length of night, 9:23 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.....	64	64 1/2	63 1/2	64
Am Ag Chemical.....	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	47
Am Beet Sugar.....	39	40 1/4	39	40
Am Can.....	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Am Can pf.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Car Foundry.....	49 3/4	50 1/4	49 3/4	50
Am Cotton Oil.....	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59
Am Cotton Oil.....	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Am Smelting.....	74 1/4	75 1/4	73 1/4	75
Am Smelting pf.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Am Steel Fy.....	44	44	43	43
Am Tel & Tel.....	141 1/4	141 1/4	141	141 1/4
Am Woolen.....	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Am Woolen pf.....	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Atchafalaya.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	100 1/4
Atchafalaya.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	100 1/4
Atchison pf.....	102	102	101 1/2	102
At Coast Line.....	117	117	117	117
Balt & Ohio.....	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106
Bethlehem Steel.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf.....	59	59	58 1/2	59
Canada Pacific.....	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74
Canadian Pacific.....	192 1/2	192 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2
Central Leather.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80
Chi & Gt West.....	22	22	22	22
Col Fuel.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Col Southern.....	57	58	57	58
Consolidated Gas.....	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	73
Consolidated Gas.....	133 1/4	133 1/4	133	133 1/4
Corn Products.....	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

About 600,000 pounds of groundfish were brought to T wharf today, a larger amount than has arrived in a single day for nearly three weeks, the last large shipment coming in Nov. 21, when 47 vessels brought 938,700 pounds. Today's amount is considered a good-sized catch for this time of the year.

There were nearly 30 vessels in today, bringing in approximately 260,000 pounds of haddock, 150,000 codfish, 80,000 pollock and 90,000 hake. The supply of fish brought down the prices, steak cod selling to dealers per hundredweight for \$6.25@6.75, haddock \$4.50@5.50, pollock \$3.75 and large hake \$4.75.

Arrivals at T wharf today were: The Mattakesett 10,700 pounds, W. M. Good-

speed 14,500, Manomet 12,000, James & Esther 15,000, Olive F. Hutchins 15,000, Walter P. Goulart 6500, Morning Star 75,000, Elizabeth W. Numan 22,000, str. Spray 38,300, George Parker 52,600, Lucania 67,000, Arabia 57,000, Cynthia 62,000, Stranger 7500, Matthew S. Greer 9500, Flavilla 10,600, Harriett 12,900, Maud F. Silva 15,500 Gladys & Nellie 22,500, Evelyn I. Thompson 12,600, Metamora 29,300, Mabel Bryson 6000, Good Luck 14,500, and Marguerite Haskins 22,000.

Coming from Antwerp with 35 cabin passengers, the Red Star line steamship Menominee, Captain Anfinsen, is expected to reach Charlestown tomorrow. Leyland liner Bohemian, Captain Mc-

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.		
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from New York.		
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.....	Dec. 13	10 a.m.
*Caronia, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 14	10 a.m.
*Adriatic, for Southampton.....	Dec. 15	10 a.m.
*La Lorraine, for Havre.....	Dec. 16	10 a.m.
*Mauretania, for Southampton.....	Dec. 17	10 a.m.
*Minchha, for London.....	Dec. 18	10 a.m.
*Koenigsluise, for Bremen.....	Dec. 19	10 a.m.
*Caledonia, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 20	10 a.m.
*President Grant, for Hamburg.....	Dec. 21	10 a.m.
*Arabic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 22	10 a.m.
*Neerland, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 23	10 a.m.
*Teutonic, for Southampton.....	Dec. 24	10 a.m.
*Samland, for Antwerp via Dover.....	Dec. 25	10 a.m.
*Argentina, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 26	10 a.m.
*Rhein, for Bremen.....	Dec. 27	10 a.m.
*La Touraine, for Havre.....	Dec. 28	10 a.m.
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.....	Dec. 29	10 a.m.
*United States, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 30	10 a.m.
*Baltic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 31	10 a.m.
*Minnesota, for London.....	Dec. 1	10 a.m.
*Columbia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 2	10 a.m.
*California, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 3	10 a.m.
*Russia, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 4	10 a.m.
*Lusitania, for Southampton.....	Dec. 5	10 a.m.
*America, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 6	10 a.m.
*Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover.....	Dec. 7	10 a.m.
*Venetia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 8	10 a.m.
*La Bretagne, for Havre.....	Dec. 9	10 a.m.
*Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 10	10 a.m.
*Sailings from Boston.		
*Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 13	10 a.m.
*Zeeland, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 14	10 a.m.
*Toronto, for Hull.....	Dec. 15	10 a.m.
*Melchior, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 16	10 a.m.
*Rheingraf, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 17	10 a.m.
*Centaur, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 18	10 a.m.
*Romanic, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 19	10 a.m.
*Menominee, for Antwerp.....	Dec. 20	10 a.m.
*Anglian, for London.....	Dec. 21	10 a.m.
*Tennet, for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 22	10 a.m.
*Bohemian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 23	10 a.m.
*Corinthian, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 24	10 a.m.
*Madelaine, for London.....	Dec. 25	10 a.m.
*Oceanic, for New York.....	Dec. 26	10 a.m.
*Devonian, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 27	10 a.m.
*Cambrian, for Antwerp.....	Dec. 28	10 a.m.
*Manitou, for Antwerp.....	Dec. 29	10 a.m.
*Rheingraf, for Havana.....	Dec. 30	10 a.m.
*Sailings from Philadelphia.		
*Menominee, for Antwerp.....	Dec. 23	10 a.m.
*Merion, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 24	10 a.m.
*Tacoma, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 25	10 a.m.
*Wriesland, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 26	10 a.m.
Sailings from Montreal.		
All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Port-		
land, Me., during winter season.		
Sailings from Halifax.		
*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 16	10 a.m.
*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 20	10 a.m.
*Sailings from Portland.		
*Donjon, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 24	10 a.m.
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
*Friesland, for Philadelphia.....	Dec. 14	10 a.m.
*Empress of Ireland, for Halifax.....	Dec. 16	10 a.m.
*Oitic, for New York.....	Dec. 17	10 a.m.
*Lusitania, for Southampton.....	Dec. 18	10 a.m.
*Sagamore, for Boston.....	Dec. 19	10 a.m.
*Campania, for New York.....	Dec. 20	10 a.m.
*Cedric, for London.....	Dec. 21	10 a.m.
*Haverford, for Philadelphia.....	Dec. 22	10 a.m.
*Panama, for Panama.....	Dec. 23	10 a.m.
*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 24	10 a.m.
*Laurentic, for New York.....	Dec. 25	10 a.m.
*Sailings from New York.		
*Minchha, for London.....	Dec. 18	10 a.m.
Sailings from Southampton.		
*America, for New York.....	Dec. 11	10 a.m.
*George Washington, for New York.....	Dec. 14	10 a.m.
*New York, for New York.....	Dec. 15	10 a.m.
*President Lincoln, for New York.....	Dec. 18	10 a.m.
*Oitic, for New York.....	Dec. 21	10 a.m.
*St. Paul, for New York.....	Dec. 24	10 a.m.
*Philadelphia, for New York.....	Dec. 27	10 a.m.

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK DEC. 17.

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mail closes at—	Suppl. mail.
*Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.....	K. W. d. Grosse, Monday, 12, 9 p.m.	10 p.m.	
*Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	Adriatic.....Tues., 13, 9 p.m.	10 p.m.	
*Ireland, specially addressed for other destinations, via Plymouth.....	Caronia.....Tues., 13, 9 p.m.	10 p.m.	
*Jamaica, via Philadelphia.....	Adm. Farragut, Wed., 14, 4 p.m.		
*Jamaica, via Port Antonio.....	Adm. Schley, Wed., 14, 9 a.m.		
*Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), via Plymouth.....	La Lorraine.....Wed., 14, 9 p.m.	10 p.m.	
*Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	Philadelphia.....Thurs., 15, 9 p.m.	10 p.m.	
*Costa Rica, via Port Antonio.....	San Jose.....Fri., 16, 8 a.m.		
*Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Liverpool.....	Mauretania.....Friday, 16, 9 p.m.	11 p.m.	
*Germany, letter mail, two cents per ounce, also specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.....	Koenigsluise.....Friday, 16, 9 p.m.	10 p.m.	
*Newfoundland, via Halifax.....	W. W. Perry.....Sat., 17, 11 a.m.		

*Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p.m., for other countries mail close one hour earlier than time shown above.
Newfoundland, except parcels post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p.m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5:30 p.m. Dec. 11 and 7 a.m. Dec. 12 and 26. Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's. Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.
Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 p.m., 4 and 9 p.m.
Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p.m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.
All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m., Germany 5 p.m., Wednesday and Friday, Italy 5 p.m., Tuesday and Friday, Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p.m., Wednesday, Newfoundland 4 p.m., Friday.
TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mail closes at—	Suppl. mail.
*Hawaii.....	Via.....	Boston P. O. Dec. 11, 6 p.m.	
*Hawaii.....	Virginian.....Tacoma.....Dec. 11, 6 p.m.		
*China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Mexican.....Tacoma.....Dec. 11, 6 p.m.		
*Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	China.....Seattle.....Dec. 14, 6 p.m.		
*Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Chio Maru.....San Fran., Dec. 15, 6 p.m.		
*Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Yamato Maru.....Seattle.....Dec. 15, 6 p.m.		
*Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Wilhelmina.....San Fran., Dec. 16, 6 p.m.		
*Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Earl of Elgin.....San Fran., Dec. 18, 6 p.m.		
*Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Philippines.....San Fran., Dec. 22, 6 p.m.		
*China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Emp. of India.....Vancouver, Dec. 23, 6 p.m.		

*Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Yokela."

Callum, is scheduled to reach port tomorrow from Liverpool.

Prices were lower at T wharf today, steak cod selling per hundredweight to dealers for \$6.25@6.75, market cod \$3.25 @3.75, haddock \$4.50@5.50, pollock \$3.75, large hake \$4.75 and medium hake \$4.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
Str Admiral Schley, Jensen, Kingston, Port Morant, St Ann's Bay and Port Antonio, 9 passengers, 11,200 bunches bananas, 428 barrels oranges, 296 bgs coconuts, oranges and grape fruit, 44 packages fruit, 25 bags starch for United Fruit Co.
Str Howard, Chase, Baltimore and Newport News, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard.
San Jose (Br), Davison, Port Limon, C R, Dec 4, fruit to United Fruit Co.
Tug Nemasick, Betts, New York, tow bgs Brockton, Perth Amboy and Tamaqua, from Elizabethport for Searsport.
Sch O D Witherell, Parsons, Philadelphia.
Sch Erie B Hall, Perry, Philadelphia.
Sch Mary Curtis, Simmons, Baltimore.
Str Nacoochee, Munson, Savannah, mdse and passengers to L. Wildes.
Sch Willie L Maxwell, Bowden, New York for Rockland.

Sunday—Strs Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.; Juniata, James, Norfolk; Indian, Hillary, Phila.; Everett, Abbott, Baltimore; Capt. Lucas, Fenlon, N. Y.; Bay State, Olsen, Newport News; H. M. Whitney, O'Donnell, N. Y. Tugs Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, tow bgs Burden, Baltic and Buffalo; Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, tow bgs Black Bird, Berkeley and Black Diamond; Eureka, Plummer, t.w bgs Cienfuegos; La Braddock, Charles W. Parker, Jr., Nalty, Phila., tow bgs Clara, Bessie and Charles F. Pritchard; Patience, Calhoun, Phila., tow bgs Grace and Sterling; Honey Brook, Bennett, tow bgs 9 and 3 for Port Johnson; Richmond, Calhoun, Portland via Salem, tow bgs Lancaster.

Sailed.
Strs, Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B. via Portland and Eastport; Juniata, Newport News and Baltimore; James S Whitney, New York.

Notes.
The following passengers are on the steamer Admiral Schley, in this morning from Jamaica ports: Joseph P. McMahon, Jas Stanton, Jos Nicholson, Cornelius Crowley, Andrew Baird, Chas Hood, John Greenlee, Ellen Otley and Carl Eldridge.

The str Bay State, from Newport News, brt 2000 tons coal.
The str Erie B Hall, from Philadelphia, brought 400 tons tankage for Martin & White Co, Spectacle island.
Sch O D Witherell, from Philadelphia, brought 950 tons coal; vsl to Rogers & Webb.

The str Mary Curtis, from Baltimore, brought 500 tons oyster shells to Hoosac docks.
Sch Thomas H Lawrence brought 600 tons coal from Perth Amboy to Spectacle island.

Collier Leonidas, Horton, Newport News, brought coal to navy yard.
Sch Flora Condon, Robbins, Calais, brought 273 tons lumber.
The str San Jose this forenoon brought 27,000 bunches bananas for United Fruit Company. Six cabin passengers were on board.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.
NEW YORK—Arrd, strs City of St. Louis; El Mar, New Orleans; Carolina, San Juan, P R; Madeirense, Port Antonio; Javary, Para and Barbados; Creole, New Orleans.

MARINE NOTES.
PORTLAND, Me.—The schooner Earle, from Bangor for Boston with lumber, put in here Sunday leakin. She will be beached and repaired.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—No news has been received of the Canadian government schooner Jeanie, that sailed from Sydney, N. S., last summer with supplies for Chesterfield inlet, on the northern coast of Labrador.

KINGSTON, Jam.—The tug Luckenbach left here Sunday for New York with the dismantled schooner Thomas Dennison in tow.
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NATIONAL BANKS ADD QUARTER OF BILLION TO THEIR RESOURCES

Comptroller of Currency Submits Annual Report to Congress Showing 196 New Institutions Doing Business

INCREASED CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency, in his annual report submitted to Congress today, shows that the number of national banks on Sept. 1 was 7173, with resources of \$9,826,181,452, liabilities of an equal amount and a surplus fund of \$648,268,369.

The net increase in the number of national banks was 196 and in resources \$252,227,075. The net increase in loans and discounts was \$338,278,286.

The banks' investment in United States bonds increased from \$731,028,110 to \$740,592,100, a net gain of \$9,563,990.

The capital shown by the reports of Sept. 1, \$1,002,735,123, is the maximum amount of paid in capital stock of national banks shown by any reports in the existence of the system.

There has been relatively small fluctuation in the amount of United States deposits and deposits of United States disbursing officers in the year, though a net increase of \$1,455,617.36 is shown. These funds on Sept. 1, 1909, amounted to \$85,704,883.27, and on Sept. 1, 1910, to \$87,159,500.83. Comparing the returns in September, 1909, with those of September, 1910, there is shown to have been a net increase in individual deposits of \$135,705,287.96.

At the close of business on Oct. 31, 1909, the authorized capital stock of national banking associations was \$964,621,925. Since that date there has been a gross addition of capital, by new organizations and existing banks, increasing their capital, of \$82,225,010.

During the same period there was a decrease in capital of \$30,949,800 by banks going into voluntary liquidation, those placed in the charge of receivers, and reductions of capital by going banks. These changes resulted in a net increase in the year of \$51,275,210, making the authorized capital of all national banks on Oct. 31, 1910, \$1,015,135,135.

At the close of business on Dec. 3, 1907, the reported outstanding circulating notes of national banks exceeded for the first time \$600,000,000, the exact amount on that date being \$601,805,985, equalling approximately two thirds of the paid in capital stock of the banks on account of circulation issued reached \$658,040,356, and on June 30, 1910, the reported issues were \$675,632,565, the maximum amount reported outstanding during the existence of the national banking system.

The profit on national bank circulation is computed separately on deposits of 2 per cent consols of 1930, the 4 per cent loan of 1925 and the 2 per cent Panama canal loan. On the issue of \$100,000 of circulation on the security of 2 per cent consols of 1930, at a cost of 100,505, the profit on circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment was \$1349.39, and on bonds at a cost of 101.24 the profit was \$1329.31.

The aggregate resources of 15,950 state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies for the year were \$125,533,695,826, an increase of \$827,525,248 over the aggregate reported in 1909 by 15,598 banks other than national.

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Produce Markets

Boston Prices.
Steamer Admiral Schley, from Port Antonio, Jam, with 11,200 stems bananas, 428 bbls 24 bxs oranges, 296 bgs coconuts for United Fruit Company.
Steamer Nacoochee, from Savannah with 20 bxs oranges, 25 bxs grape fruit, 700 bbs peanuts, 50 bbls spinach.
Steamer Howard, from Norfolk with 100 bbls spinach, 50 bbls kale.
Steamer H. M. Whitney from New York brought 10 bbs beans, 3043 bxs macaroni, 7 cs figs, 136 bgs peanuts, 80 bbs dates.

Steamer J. S. Whitney from New York brought 2100 bbs grape fruit, 194 bxs oranges, 40 bxs dates, 10 bxs figs, 25 bxs raisins.
Steamer San Jose from Port Limon with bananas for United Fruit Company.
Steamer Kershaw due here tomorrow from Norfolk has 300 bgs peanuts, 300 bbs oranges.

Steamer Laurentic from Portland has arrived at Liverpool.

Boston Receipts.
Apples 1378 bbls, cranberries 147 bbls, Florida oranges 482 bxs, Jamaica oranges 24 bxs, 428 bbls, California oranges 780 bxs, lemons 672 bxs, bananas 11,200 stems, coconuts 296 bgs, raisins 25 bxs, figs 17 pkgs, dates 122 bxs, peanuts 836 bgs, potatoes 21,000 bushels, sweet potatoes 228 bbls, onions 2207 bushels.

NEW YORK—Sales for this week: Tuesday, ex str San Giovanni, 2700 bxs lemons; str Saxonia, 5700 bxs lemons; Thursday, str Virginia, 6200 bxs lemons; str Pannonia, 6700 bxs lemons.

Chicago Market.
May wheat 95½c, Jan pork \$19.10, Jan lard \$10.25, hog rect 42,000, pigs \$7.50@8; cattle mkt 1

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

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<p>ACCOUNT BOOKS BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requisites demanded by the person of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.</p> <p>ANDIRONS GEO. N. WOOD & CO., 39-41 Cornhill, Boston, for durable andirons, fire sets and screens in original designs.</p> <p>ANTIQUES WILL PAY CASH for old furniture, silver, old pictures and crockery. E. C. HOWE, 222 Boylston st., Boston.</p> <p>WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, paintings, engravings, china, etc. M. B. LEMON, 15 Providence court, Boston. Telephone Main 1249 L.</p> <p>ART JOHN H. TEARLE, 293 Bechley Bldg., Boston. Motives, Weddings and Parties. 25c. Embroidery. Illustrated catalog free.</p> <p>REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best and latest pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.</p> <p>ART (FLORENTINE) O. CUSCUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties. 252 Boylston st., Boston.</p> <p>ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CARTER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.</p> <p>ARTISTS' MATERIALS CHRISTMAS CARDS and CALENDARS. Choice lines at MRS. J. C. WHITE'S Old Stand, 19 Bromfield st.</p> <p>ARTIFICIAL PLANTS NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, religious, social and home. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer St., Boston.</p> <p>AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES MADE TO YOUR ORDER at reasonable prices. Awnings stored. W. H. McLELLAN, 12-14 Canal st., Boston. Phone.</p> <p>BIBLES MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.</p> <p>BOOK SHOPS W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st. Choice books new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.</p> <p>BURNHAM'S ANTIQUE BOOK STORE, Old South, Milk St., Boston. 400-600 volumes in stock. Catalogues issued. Large and small lots bought.</p> <p>BOOTS HATHAWAY'S CORK SOLE SHOES for fall and winter, 52 Merchants Row; the same spot for 60 years. Phone.</p> <p>BRASS-CRAFT J. B. HUNTER & CO., 90 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.</p> <p>CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES J. B. HUNTER & CO., 90 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.</p> <p>CARD ENGRAVERS WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1860, 30 Bromfield st.</p> <p>CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 175 Devonshire st., phone F. H. 668. SMUT-ESS carbon paper for pen, pencil, etc.</p> <p>CATERER D. MADDALENA, Fancy Ice creams our specialty. Weddings and parties supplied. 203 Clarendon st., Phone B. B. 374.</p> <p>CHINA AND GLASSWARE WELLS BURGAGE CO., formerly with Abram French Co., Table China and Glassware. 514 Boylston, opp. Arlington st.</p> <p>COAL, COKE AND WOOD T. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 142 Eastern ave., Malden, Mass. Tel. 296-1 Malden. Deliveries in Malden, Medford, Everett and Melrose. W. A. TUCKER, Mfr.</p> <p>COLONIAL HARDWARE GEO. N. WOOD & CO., 39-41 Cornhill, Boston. Special hardware and furniture trimmings of colonial design.</p> <p>COMBS TORTOISE SHELL GOODS and Novelties for Christmas gifts. N. C. WHITAKER & CO., 7 Temple pl., Rooms 22-23.</p> <p>CUSTOM SHOE MAKER CUSTOM AND ALL SPECIAL SHOES made to measure, also repair of every shoe. First-class repairing. NEWMAN, 712 SHOEMAN, 103 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass. Est. 1870. Phone Fort Hill 25231.</p>	<p>CORSETS CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES, also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.</p> <p>MRS. J. M. MORRISON, exclusive agent for the Wade Corsets. They speak for themselves. 367 Boylston. Tel. 3142-5 B.B.</p> <p>CORSET MAKERS MRS. J. B. MORRILL, Figure molding. Careful and experienced attention. 29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1517-1.</p> <p>CUSTOM CORSETS LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA" ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.</p> <p>CUTLERY DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good cutlery.</p> <p>J. B. HUNTER & CO., 90 Summer st., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.</p> <p>DECORATING AND PAINTING PAINTING OF RESIDENCES and interior. DIETZ PAINTING & DECORATING CO., 673 Boylston st., tel. B. B. 2910.</p> <p>DELICATESSEN A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen, ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEAT, also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 224 Wash. st., Tel. 2745 Rox.</p> <p>DIAMONDS HODGSON, KENNARD & CO., Inc., 25 State st., Boston, Mass.—Diamonds and precious stones.</p> <p>DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS GEMS. J. C. SAWYER, 10 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.</p> <p>DRESSMAKING EXCLUSIVE GOWNS FOR EXCLUSIVE WOMEN. My own importations. MRS. HELEN RICH, 107 Mass. ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3418-1.</p> <p>DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave., P. N. CORSETS, the kind that improve the figure, \$1 to \$5. Tel. B. B. 1124-1.</p> <p>DYERS AND CLEANSERS THE MANHATTAN CO., INC., room 42, 48 State st., Boston. Boston's leading dyers and cleansers.</p> <p>ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES "THE ELECTRIC SHOP"—Supplies, fixtures, gas lamps, electric motors and novelties. Special attention given to repairs. WOODS-ALLIS CO., 16 Devonshire st.</p> <p>ENGLISH GIFT SHOP ENGLISH GIFT SHOP—At this Woman's Exchange, 184 Boylston st., room 15, Christmas Cards, Original Motives are on sale. Open until 9 p. m. from Dec. 12 until Dec. 25.</p> <p>EXPRESSING PINKHAM'S BACK BAY EXPRESS—Office under Hotel Brunswick, 520 Boylston st., Boston, Mass., tel. Back Bay 3296.</p> <p>FLORIST "CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON"—Favorable prices to monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 296 Boylston, B. B. 1286.</p> <p>PENN THE FLORIST, 41 Bromfield st., Phone Fort Hill 528.</p> <p>ARNOLD, PETTUS—Fresh cut flowers, potted plants, the new flower shop, 400 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.</p> <p>ZINN THE FLORIST, 1 Park st., next to the church. Violets, Roses and Chrysanthemums NOW.</p> <p>CHOICEST FLOWERS of the season at fair prices. THOS. J. CLARK, Berkeley and Boylston sts.; phone B. B. 3657.</p> <p>FRESH FISH AND FRUIT GUNSENHISER, 153 Summer st., branch at wholesale beef house, 48 S. Market st. "We buy from producers and sell direct to consumer, thus saving you middleman's profit. Phone Oxford 616. Free del.</p> <p>FURNITURE FURNITURE, RUGS, WALL PAPERS—I can save prospective buyers of rugs, furniture, draperies, wall paper, etc., the middleman's profit by dealing with strictly wholesale houses. Write for appointment. Address A 564, Monitor Office.</p> <p>MACEY BOOK CASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACFAY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.</p> <p>FURRIERS W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redyeing. 175 Tremont st., Phone Oxford 2845-2.</p> <p>GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candelsticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.</p>	<p>GLOVES MADE TO ORDER AND READY-TO-WEAR for men, women and child. HOUSEN & CO., 753 Washington st.</p> <p>GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS DAVEY, 21 Bromfield st., r. 407, formerly with Bigelow, Leonard & Co.—Family silver and jewelry cleaned and repaired.</p> <p>HABERDASHERS ANY ARTICLE from our stores would make an acceptable Christmas gift. AYRES THE HABERDASHER, 105 State st., 170 Federal st., 150 Mass. ave.</p> <p>HAIR WORK CORONET BRAIDS made from combings. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., room 31.</p> <p>BRING YOUR COMBINGS. We make braids, puffs, or anything for the coiffure. RENA M. BLOOD, 420 Boylston st.</p> <p>HAIR-DRESSING ALL HAIR used in our work is strictly of the highest race production. VICTOR GOVIGNON, 208 Boylston st., Tel. 253 B. B.</p> <p>MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st. Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3535-4.</p> <p>15 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo. ALICE B. MACMORRIS & CO., DE CHATELAIN, MISS LOVELY.</p> <p>HARDWARE JOHN W. CORDEN & CO., 246 Mass. ave. Electricians and locksmiths. Dealers in cutlery, kitchenware, paints, etc.</p> <p>HARDWOOD FLOORS BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. OX. 1068.</p> <p>HATTERS AND FURRIERS CLAPP, 54 Bromfield st., Boston. Importers of soft and stiff hats, also caps. AUTO FURS a specialty.</p> <p>HALL & HANCOCK CO.—Furs repaired at summer prices. HALL FUR CO., successors, 420 Washington st., Boston.</p> <p>HATTERS WM. R. 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Ladies' astrachan coats, 34 bust, \$150; 36 bust, \$125. Hudson river seal, 38 bust, \$135. Well made, silk straw and quality. A. B. FOTCH, 218 Tremont st.</p> <p>JOSEPH MOCK, 59 Temple pl., cor. Washington st. Seal garments and furs made to order, redyed and remodeled in the latest styles. Estimates cheerfully given. Tel. Oxford 1946.</p> <p>UNITED FUR MFG. CO.—Fur trimmings 50c. up. Repairing, redyeing, custom seal work. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Runs 16-17, 1644 Tremont st.</p> <p>MARKETS PORTER'S MARKET. Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone Oxford 1806.</p> <p>MILLINERY FELIX KORNFIELD, BOSTON'S LARGEST 15-TO-DATE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. Best styles. Right prices. 65-67-69 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.</p> <p>THE LADIES' HAT SHOP Fall and winter styles—custom work. 237 Huntington ave., Boston.</p> <p>NECKWEAR—JABOTS—COLLARS THE LONDON SHOP, INC., 19 West st., Boston. Shirt waists, neckwear, handkerchiefs and jewelry.</p> <p>OFFICE FURNISHINGS T. E. HENDERSON, First-class desks and office needs at attractive prices. 67 Sudbury st., Phone Haymarket 1354.</p> <p>ORIENTAL RUGS A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 5 Park st., Boston, 225 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and export dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.</p> <p>A. KEVORKIAN, 381 Boylston st., Boston. Importers and dealers of high-class Oriental Rugs and Carpets. Repairing and cleaning our specialties. Phone B. B. 1420-3.</p> <p>ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Estab. 1895. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.</p> <p>OSTRICH FEATHERS HENDERSON, ostrich feathers dyed, cleaned, curled and made. WILLOW WORK a specialty. 25 Winter st.</p> <p>FELIX KORNFIELD, The Ostrich Feather House, 65-67-69 SUMMER ST., BOSTON. Largest assortment. Best quality. Feathers recurred while you wait.</p> <p>PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER DAGUERRETYPE RESTORED AND COPIED with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHERS CHAMPLAIN & FARRAR, 161 Tremont. Originality in Style, Pose and Finish.</p> <p>"PORTRAITS BY PHOTOGRAPHY." THE HOYLE STUDIO, 364A Boylston st., Boston.</p>	<p>PICTURE FRAMERS NEW ENGLAND ART COMPANY. We make a specialty of HAND CARVED FRAMES. 26 Bromfield st., Boston. James Wright, Prop.</p> <p>"THE PICTURE SHOP," 65 Bromfield ST., Boston—High grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.</p> <p>W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 298 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.</p> <p>WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley, Upham's Corner—Artistic pictures and framing. Reasonable prices. Developing. PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. F. H. TAYLOR, 21 BROMFIELD ST.</p> <p>PLASTIC ART SUPPLIES BUSTS OF COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN and other famous men at attractive prices. G. W. JUSTUS, 37 Portland st.</p> <p>PIANOS FOR RENT OUR SPECIALTY—100 to select from. C. H. POLKINS, 181 Tremont st., Apollo place, Kauff and Bach pianos.</p> <p>PIANOS SELECT YOUR PIANO now for Xmas. Remember we are open evenings till then. Special Notice—Please remember our store is up one flight. H. W. BERRY, 211 Tremont st.</p> <p>BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 124 Boylston st., Sohier, McPhail, Briggs and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.</p> <p>UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$50 to \$100—Good, reliable makes. Bargains always on hand. LADIES' PIANO ROOMS, 657 Washington st., and 18 Boylston st. (over the Continental). Estab. 22 years.</p> <p>BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the Kraemer. Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.</p> <p>PELTON PIANO CO., 168 TREMONT ST. PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS. UPRIGHTS and GRANDS FOR RENT. Popular prices. Terms to suit. Tel. con.</p> <p>A Great Art Product THE STEEF PIANO Received Highest Award at Paris 122 Boylston St.</p> <p>PLUMBERS M. A. CARDER, PLUMBING, STEAM and Gas Fitting. 33 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 222-3 R. E.</p> <p>PORTRAITS BOSTON PORTRAIT CO., Inc., 34 and 36 Portland st., Cameo Portraits in sepia, water color and ink; also artistic gold plated metal frames.</p> <p>RAZORS (REGULAR AND SAFETY) DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good cutlery.</p> <p>RAZORS—SHARPENING F. FRANZ & SONS—All kinds of razor blades and cutlery sharpened and repaired. 15 Portland st., Boston.</p> <p>RESTAURANTS THE OLIVER LUNCHEON, 141 Milk st., opp. bldg., and BUNCH OF GRAPES LUNCHEON, Exchange bldg.</p> <p>WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.</p> <p>COOK, T. D. & CO., 86-88 Boylston st., Boston—Come to this well-known place evenings until 7:30 p. m.</p> <p>VINYL LAMPERS DAYLIGHT LUNCH, Rooms 20 Huntington ave. or 327 Mass. ave. Tel. 3195 B. B.</p> <p>OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.</p> <p>RUBBER GOODS W. A. THOMPSON & CO., 54-56 Cornhill, Boston—25 years a clothes wringer, etc. Washing machines, carpet sweepers, oil and gas stoves. Repairing a specialty. Phone Fort Hill 2419.</p> <p>GOODYEAR RUBBER HOUSE, 24 School st., Boston, Mass. RUBBER GOODS. Telephone 840 Main.</p> <p>SCISSORS AND SHEARS DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good cutlery.</p> <p>SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS WAGNER makes good signs, practical signs; write for sketches, etc. CHAS. WAGNER, 687 Washington st.</p> <p>STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES R. ALLISON & CO., 355B Warren st., Roxbury. Circulating Library, Stationery and Picture Framing of high class.</p> <p>WE CAN SUPPLY your every need at moderate prices. Leather goods, H. A. SHEPARD & CO., 52 Cornhill, Phone.</p> <p>STAMPS, DOG COLLARS, ETC. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and cutlery. WE MARK OUR DOG COLLARS FREE.</p> <p>STOCKING SHOP MUSKOGON VEGETABLE SILK hosiery, underwear, socks, petticoats, and cutlery. RUTHERFORD'S, 59 Temple pl.</p>	<p>SHOES HATHAWAY'S SHOES, 52 Merchants Row, Boston. Reliable fall footwear for men. In the same spot for 60 years. Phone.</p> <p>JEWELL SHOES are sent all over the world to satisfied customers. JEWELL SHOE SHOP, 150 Devonshire st., Boston.</p> <p>THE CROSBY SHOE, For Men. Popular Prices. 77 Milk st., cor. Federal st., Boston, Mass.</p> <p>TAILORING AND REPAIRING COHEN, 181 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston. Work done promptly and carefully. Prices reasonable. Phone B. B. 1044-4.</p> <p>A. FEIGENBAUM, Goods called for and delivered. Cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. 200 Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 3839-3.</p> <p>TAILORS F. A. ORCUTT, Tailor. First-class work at reasonable prices. 5 Bromfield st., room 37, Boston.</p> <p>W. JACKSON & SON, 100 Boylston st., Boston. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor. Fall models ready. Exclusive wools.</p> <p>MR. SHERMAN, 135 Summer st., Boston. Distinctive clothes for men at reasonable prices. Phone 2637-1 Oxford.</p> <p>M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave., maker of fine clothes. Unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.</p> <p>FRED H. WHITE, JR., Formerly with William Wolf, 80 KINGSTON ST., BOSTON.</p> <p>TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS VICTOR, EDISON and COLUMBIA machines and records. We exchange records. ROSEN, 3 School st., Boston (on 11th light).</p> <p>TRAVELLING BAGS & LEATHER GOODS S. S. MILLER & SON, cor. Summer st. and Atlantic ave. (opp. South Station). A store full of Christmas gifts.</p> <p>TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS BOSTON TRUNK DEPOT—Leather goods of all descriptions. Repairing a specialty. 297 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2096-2.</p> <p>E. P. PRATT, Trunks and Auto Work. High class repairing. Low cost. 111 Pearl st. Phone Main 4091 M.</p> <p>TYPEWRITERS YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5.00. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith St. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.</p> <p>TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES A. R. ANDREWS, Estab. 1892, 3 Tremont pl., 6 Beacon st., Typewriters and supplies. Call or telephone.</p> <p>UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY CHOICE SELECTIONS of imported fabrics. Repairing and reupholstering. R. P. PAULY, 5 Charles st., Tel. Hay 213.</p> <p>UPHOLSTERY JOHN GIVEN, 65 Fulton st., Boston. Estimates given at your home. Furniture called for and delivered free.</p> <p>UMBRELLA REPAIRING REPAIRING AND RECOVERING—"The Umbrella Store." J. T. MANNING, 43 Winter st., tel. OX. 1071-1.</p> <p>VACUUM CLEANING SANITARY DUST REMOVING CO., 6 Beal st., Boston—Rugs, carpets, furniture, draperies, etc. cleaned without removal. Our men are experienced and careful. Estimates furnished. Phone Hayn 218.</p> <p>WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS LOCKWOOD, 61 Bromfield st., Boston, makes a specialty of repairing time watches, clocks and jewelry. Tel. connect.</p> <p>VACUUM CLEANING MACHINES DUNTELY PNEUMATIC CLEANERS, \$45 to \$125. Electric and hand power. Free demonstration at home. DUNTELY MFG. CO., 250 Boylston st., phone 3382 B. B.</p> <p>SANTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary. Also washing machines, carpet sweepers, oil and gas stoves. Repairing a specialty. Phone Fort Hill 2419.</p> <p>WALL PAPER THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of wall paper.</p> <p>AGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest style and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reports of high grade paper at low cost. See them.</p> <p>WATCHMAKING AND REPAIRING D. A. LINDGREN, Expert Watchmaker. High grade adjusting. Repairs made. Open evenings till 7:30. 23 Devonshire st., Boston.</p> <p>FURRIERS HENRY KESSLER, 7th floor Republic bldg., Chicago. Especially good value in furs. Also remodeling and repairing.</p> <p>HAND-MADE JEWELRY JAMES H. WINN, 1041 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, designs and makes unique jewelry appropriate for individuals. Har. 6718.</p>	<p>Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>BOOTS AND SHOES CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS for every member of the family. Rubbers to fit all feet. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 505 Mass. av.</p> <p>CANDY SHOPS PERRY & AYERS CORP., 5 Central sq.—Home-made candied. The good kind. Christmas boxes a specialty. Candy Shop.</p> <p>COAL AND WOOD COLEMAN BROS., 450 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Best grades of Anthracite Coal, Spool Wood and Birch Edgings, Phone.</p> <p>DEPARTMENT STORES WALTER E. MERRILL, CENTRAL SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.</p> <p>FLORIST STRICTLY FRESH CUT FLOWERS; reasonable prices. ROSEN, 3808 B. B. 300 Mass. ave., Camb. Phone 1003-3 Camb.</p> <p>FURNITURE C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette Square, Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.</p> <p>FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING HERSUM & CO., 636 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Furniture packed for shipping. Personal attention given. Motor truck trans. Phone.</p> <p>FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REFINISHED THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP. Let us estimate. C. B. MOLLER, Inc., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Tel. Cam. 1291-1.</p> <p>JEWELERS RYDBERG BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers, Watch Repairing, 78 Tremont st., Cambridge, and 784 Tremont st., Boston.</p> <p>RESTAURANTS MISS MURRAY'S, 750 Mass. ave., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Opposite City Hall, Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>OAK GROVE FARM CREAMERY CO., 1310 Mass. ave., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Opp. Harvard College, Cambridge.</p> <p>TAILORS AND HABERDASHERS DURANT COMPANY, High Class Tailors. Haberdashers, Naptha Cleaning, Laundry work. Harvard sq., Cambridge, Tel.</p> <p>Lynn, Mass.</p> <p>APPAREL FOR LADIES BEST VALUES IN GIFTS OF QUALITY for women. Misses and the babies. GODDARD BROS., 76-78 Market st.</p> <p>CLOTHIERS WE ARE BESSE SYSTEM CLOTHIERS. Right goods. Fair prices. BESSE-ROPE CO., Lynn, Mass.</p> <p>JONES & COMPANY, Incorporated, Men's suits and overcoats at just one price, \$15.00.</p> <p>FOOD STORE J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, 100 Commercial st., Lynn. Telephone Lynn 2300.</p> <p>FLORISTS ALL THE CHOICEST FLOWERS of the season. Prompt delivery. Phone 425. MRS. G. E. LIBBY, 34 Sibley st., Lynn.</p> <p>JEWELERS THE HILL COMPANY, Geo. F. Andrews, Mfr., 254 Union st.—Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware. Dependable Xmas gifts.</p> <p>MEN'S FURNISHINGS LONVAL'S, Neckwear and Store, 205 Union st.</p> <p>MILLINERY MISS DEARING, Women's Club House, 88 Broad st.</p> <p>PICTURE FRAMING AND KODAKS ARTISTIC FRAMING, hand carved and plain frame. Best designs at POLLARD'S, 48 Central sq.</p> <p>REAL ESTATE FOR REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE apply to CHARLES F. WOOD-BRIDGE, 44 Central ave.</p> <p>RESTAURANTS HUNTS LUNCH—Central Square, Lynn. 3 & 5 Green st., Boston, Mass.</p> <p>SPECIALTIES ARMSTRONG'S, 318 Union st.</p> <p>VIOLIN LESSONS R. J. SCHOCK, violin teacher, 113 Munroe st., room 41. Old and New Violins bought, sold and exchanged.</p> <p>Chelsea, Mass.</p> <p>SHOES LARRABEE & WESSON—Slippers for the holidays. Sole agent for Gold Seal Rubbers. 302 Broadway, W. C. Brown, Mgr.</p>
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What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

(Continued from Page Five.)

the soul of old Japan in my house for an hour; and the presence, like the perfume of the plum blossoms, filled all the place and made it somewhat divine. The brilliant preface by the editor is worthy of its place, and one can scarcely say more than that in its praise.

"ROYAL PALACES AND PARKS OF FRANCE." By Francis Milford. Illustrated by Blanche McManis. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 712 SHOEMAN, 103 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass. Est. 1870. Phone Fort Hill 25231.

The author and artist, who under the above names have collaborated in a rapid succession of books of travel, have become their own best heralds, for their books have a useful place, and each brings together within the compass of a volume of moderate size a goodly array of information about the particular scenes described. What the author says of the chapter on Versailles in this book applies roughly to all. "The writer has confined himself merely to a more or less correlated series of patent facts and

incidents." His historical facts are accurate and as justly presented as is possible in matter of so fragmentary a character. In the itineraries to the royal parks, gardens and forests of France, the aim has been to seize the more picturesque incidents connected with them as told by obscure chroniclers and to relate these in some measure to the present appearance and use. The book might be designated a collection of sidelights upon subjects already many times treated. We all know something about labyrinth in gardens. Do we know their origin?

"One special and distinct feature of the French Renaissance garden was the labyrinth, of which three forms were known. The first was composed of merely low borders, the second of hedges shoulder high, or even taller, and the third was practically a roofed-over grove. In the Tuileries garden (in the sixteenth century) there was a labyrinth greatly in vogue with the Parisian

nobles, who 'found much pleasure in amusing themselves therein.' In that garden the labyrinth was called the 'Road to Jerusalem' and it was presumably of eastern origin." The chapter on Fontainebleau and its forest sets the popular mind right at some points, and brings before the reader the magical painters who found inspiration in its depths—Roussseau, Diaz, Millet—and a little later Corot, Dupre and Daubigny. While their masterpieces are gone into all the world, enriching it beyond price, the painters themselves seem always to be wandering in glooms and glories of the old forest. Again, as to vegetable gardens, a subject not commonly elaborated in books of travel, there is much of interest.

With so much good material available, and so much wisdom in selecting from it, one cannot but wish that the author has bestowed more care upon his work. Much of the book reads as if

Editorial Comment

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the majority report of the congressional committee investigating charges against Mr. Ballinger, secretary of the interior.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—"The sweeping vindication given to Secretary Ballinger by the majority report of the congressional investigating committee has been anticipated for months, and there will be no surprise at the result. The only good that has come from the investigation consists in the great publicity that accompanied the exhaustive testimony taken, for the conclusions embodied in the majority and

minority reports have been so far determined by partisan or personal considerations that the country has little confidence in their judicial disinterestedness.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—"The committee heard the case patiently, permitting Mr. Ballinger's accusers to present all their inferences and make all their insinuations. Thus the public was permitted to hear everything they had to say against the secretary, whether their evidence was legal or not in its nature, and the general impression was that they had notably failed in making out a case. This report is in line with the general impression.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—"But whether it is polite for Mr. Ballinger to remain in office even after the vindication is a question. For the report is not likely to make many converts, and an unpopular cabinet officer is sadly handicapped and is a handicap to the administration with which he is connected.

NEW YORK TIMES—"The conclusion of the committee that 'the evidence has

wholly failed to make out a case against Secretary Ballinger' is what the public has expected. It declares that the facts put together exhibit Mr. Ballinger as being 'a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest.'

FALL RIVER (Mass.) HERALD—"Mr. Ballinger may not be so black as he has been painted by his enemies, but certainly these whitewashing efforts have not added materially to his prestige nor convinced many people that Pinchot, Glavis and Garfield have been practising for the Ananias Club. Mr. Ballinger probably was at all times within his legal rights and the majority committee reported to Congress that his coal land morals were officially O. K. So be it.

NASHUA (N. H.) TELEGRAPH—"In view of the majority report of the joint committee of the Senate and House, we shall remark that Richard Achilles Ballinger, secretary of the interior, has been ignorantly and shamefully maligned. We rejoice that an honest man has not been thrown over as a sacrifice to the bitterest and most outrageous prejudice to

which any public man to our knowledge has been subjected. If anybody has the face and nerve to contest this report, he will expose himself to the just reproaches of inveterate prejudice and gross unfairness.

CONCORD, N. H.—Elimination of aspirants narrows the speakership contest down to two candidates for the honor of presiding at the coming session of the state Legislature.

Originally there were four candidates, Col. R. W. Pillsbury of Manchester, E. Percy Stoddard of Portsmouth, A. F. Wentworth of Plymouth and F. A. Musgrove of Hanover, but Messrs. Wentworth and Musgrove are now the only ones prominently in the field.

FORBID GIFTS AT SCHOOLS. YORK, Pa.—The school directors of West York have issued orders to teachers and pupils not to make an exchange of holiday gifts this year, the custom having grown to inordinate proportions.

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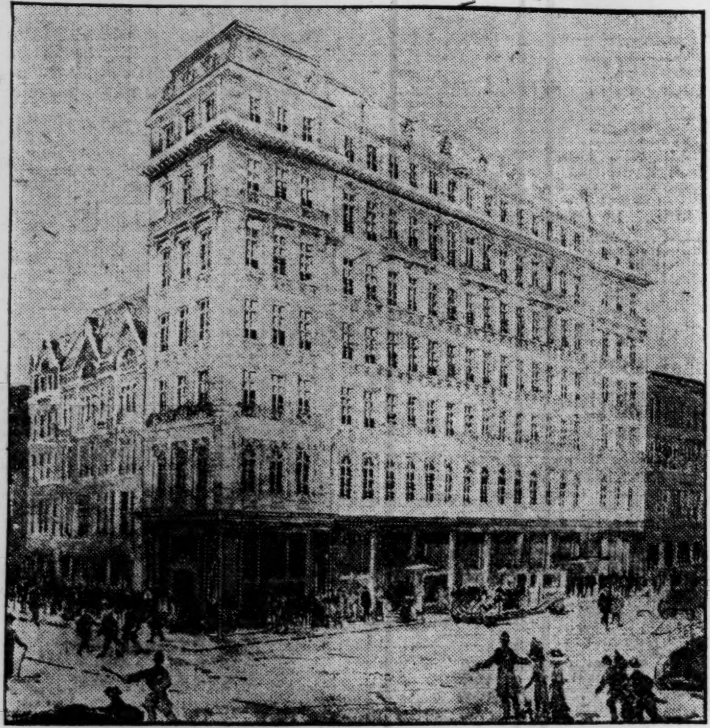
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REAL ESTATE NEWS



BIGELOW, KENNARD & COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING.
Firm will continue building at the present location during building of new structure, which will be put up in sections.

NEW BIGELOW, KENNARD HOME.

Work will begin soon after the holidays on the new seven-story building for the well known firm of jewelers, Bigelow, Kennard & Co., now located on the site at the junction of West and Washington streets.

The building will be a veritable Grand Palace, French in design, introducing the type of the rue de la Paix into the heart of the city.

It is to be thoroughly modern and absolutely fireproof structure of marble and terra cotta, supplied with every up-to-date safeguard and convenience. In the basement will be burglar proof storage vaults and powerful gas engines for the production of electricity and the maintenance of air pressure for fire and vacuum service and delivery apparatus.

At no time will the firm be away from its present location, for it is the plan of the New York architect, Henry Ives Cobb (who drew the plans), to erect the building in sections.

The rear or western part will be erected first, while the firm continues to occupy the front of the present building; then, when that is finished, the stock will be removed into the new rear, while the front half is being put up.

Although the present quarters will always be the main store, the firm has recently leased a store on Boylston street, opposite Arlington street, which will be used as a Back Bay annex.

A real estate and ideal homes exposition, similar to that held in New York in the early part of the year, and which proved so successful, is to be held in Boston in Horticultural hall, April 3 to 15, next, under the indorsement of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board. The exchange has appointed an advisory committee, comprising Frederick H. Viaux, chairman, and Messrs. Mark Temple Dowling, Samuel H. Hudson, Stephen W. Sleeper, A. Dudley Dowd, Paul A. Hamlen and Arthur H. Williams. A circular letter explaining the plan and object of the exposition has been sent to members, which says:

"A real estate exposition, the first of its kind in this country, was held in New York at the Madison Square Garden, May 18-25 last. In this exhibition there were assembled miniature plots of land development for residential occupation, with landscape characteristics, showing houses, roads, trees, etc., and forming reduced pictures of various tracts offered for settlement. Other displays included concrete, terra cotta, and other fireproof materials; a model of Mr. Edison's concrete house and its molds; roofings; the latest heating, lighting and plumbing conveniences; attractive portable houses and greenhouses; plans of attractive low-cost dwellings and bungalows; house decorations—all forming a combined exhibition of lands and homes and an interesting and instructive exhibit.

"The success of the first enterprise encouraged its projectors to announce a second similar exhibition, to be held in New York, April next, in Madison Square Garden, and the example has spread in other cities.

"The question of encouraging a similar exposition in Boston was referred by the directors of the exchange to a committee, which reported favorably and advised that the indorsement of the exchange be given to such an enterprise, but without seeking profit or incurring financial risk or liability.

"The directors, believing that the holding of such an exposition in Boston, to embrace the land attractions of the entire Greater Boston community, would be highly educational and operate as a desirable stimulus to the requirement of homes—a true basis of a firm real estate market and of a healthy civic force—at a special meeting held Nov. 1 last, voted the appointment by the president of an advisory committee to advise with the organizers and managers of the enterprise as to details, regulations and advertisements, providing that no financial liability or responsibility be placed on the exchange, with power to add to their number and to select a general committee of those especially interested or who may desire to encourage the holding of such real estate exhibition.

"The advisory committee believes that the interest of real estate in Greater Boston cannot fully being subserved by

such exhibitions, which, if properly supported, may become popular annual festivals of home progress. No community in the world can assemble more varied and attractive landscape miniatures of lands awaiting the home seeker. The man who desires to own a home, but finds no time for inspection of the many scattered sites in Boston and its suburbs, is given the opportunity through such an exposition to examine and compare many such sites together in a single evening, and to be shown at the same time attractive plans of houses, economical methods of good construction, dwelling necessities and conveniences, with approximate estimates of cost etc. Factory and water front lands may also be shown up to advantage at such an exhibition.

"The advisory committee bespeaks the cordial and hearty encouragement of the members of the exchange for the enterprise through the display of land or otherwise. The cooperation of all others interested in real estate will be welcomed by the committee. Applications for prospectus and other information should be made to the company at room 820, Colonial building."

CITY PROPER—WINTHROP.

Property numbered 314 Harrison avenue, near Seneca street, South End, comprising a large four-story and basement brick building and 927 feet of land, have been sold by Boyd U. R. Walker. Of the total assessed valuation of \$10,000 the land carries a rating of \$6300, Jacob Silbovitz takes title.

Floyd & Tucker have sold 5007 feet of land at the junction of Pleasant street and Waldemar avenue, Winthrop, belonging to C. S. Eldridge of that town, to Dr. George A. Black. The lot is assessed for \$1000. The new owner will build.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Under the title of the Realty News, Joseph Cowan of 209 Washington street, Boston, is issuing, semi-monthly, for distribution to his customers and others, an interesting little paper, the aim of which is to assist in his business and to give real estate owners and prospective investors the realty situation as Mr. Cowan sees it. The latest issue contains an article on the improvements contemplated on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn road and their probable effect upon real estate values along the line.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board the subject of "How to Advertise Real Estate" was discussed by several speakers, the main point brought out being that good advertising brings business and that it is a well established fact that those brokers who use the newspapers for advertising real estate are the gainers.

"The question of safe investment of money always has been a troublesome as well as difficult one," says a real estate dealer in an interview published in the Detroit Free Press. "The important thing in any investment is, is it safe? And, secondly, is it profitable?" "Real estate offers desirable elements of safety and profit. The foundation of our wealth is in real estate, and most of all the great fortunes in the world have been made by those who persistently invested their all in this way. Every large city in the United States has had men who, by investing their money in real estate, have become independently rich."

Secrets of success in the real estate business are to be imparted to an evening class which is being organized under direction of the department of real estate of the Detroit Y. M. C. A.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Van Dyke st., near Villa, ward 10; Pres. and Fel. of Harvard College, Shapley, Rutan & Coolidge; brick hospital. Cottage st., 67, ward 2; Rebecca Wolinsky, M. M. Kaiman; alter dwelling. State st., 88-89, ward 6; Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co.; alter offices. Sudbury st., 78, rear, ward 6; Hanover St. Trust; alter engine room. India st., 48, ward 7; Henrietta Page et al., trustees; alter mercantile. Beacon st., 90, ward 11; W. S. Spaulding; alter dwelling. Station st., 37, ward 10; Ruster & Co.; alter offices. Coolidge rd., 44, ward 28; M. D. Mahle, Reginald C. Stokely; alter dwelling.

The World of Music

Mr. Puccini, the composer, who is now in a sense our national guest, has won for himself the distinct on of being the leading operatic genius of the day, partly on account of his musical gifts and partly on account of his keen judgment in choosing his artistic allies.

He is temperamentally the antithesis of Richard Wagner, the operatic hero of a decade and a half ago, who fought his way to recognition single-handed.

Art work, conceived and carried out on a departmental scheme, did not appeal to the German composer. Did some one hold out to him a plot of pure literary distillation, one to which any professional dramatist could readily add the wanting theatrical ingredient, did somebody else offer him stage action ready smelted in the playwright's furnace, action for which this or that librettist could determine the proper operatic alloy as by chemical calculation, such products were of no use to Wagner. He would have raw fluid, elemental ore, and nothing else. A Teuton, he would work from first principles; he would share success with no man.

See how it is with the Italian composer, whose newest work, "The Girl of the Golden West," was produced at the Metropolitan opera house in New York Saturday evening. When Mr. Puccini climbs Parnassus he goes in a party; and he demands at least one companion who has proved himself "safe," as the mountaineers say, "to tie up to," before he will undertake the ascent at all. At one end, then, Mr. Puccini, composer; at the other, some tried novelist or playwright.

Put the four Puccini works of the familiar name, "Boheme," "Butterfly," "Tosca" and "The Girl" to the simplest tests of classification. The first two group at once among operatic paraphrases of novels; and being such they retain, in an essential way, the art traits of their originals. The story writer's balance of humor and pathos stays by them; the literary method of character evocation suffers only the faintest disguise.

Perhaps you think you will miss the Japanese girl's talk in broken English when Long's story is made into opera, because, you say, this stumbling talk of hers must reveal her character in a way no Italian verses of a measured number of syllables can. But after you have read Long's "Madam Butterfly" and heard Puccini's, you conclude that the heroines of novelist and composer are at all important points identical.

Turning now to the other two of the works just named, you find Mr. Puccini in "Tosca" and in "The Girl of the West," or "Golden West," if you like the more picturesque title, transcribing into the operatic language two purely theatrical conceptions, and two conceptions as it happens, that have a marked resemblance to one another. Mr. Puccini while making his latest ascent of the operatic heights, which terminated in triumph on Saturday, must have remarked more than once to his American companion of the way, Mr. Belasco, that circumstances were remarkably like those of a previous climb, when he ventured up with the French playwright Sardou.

Is Minnie of the new triumph an American Floria Tosca? Is that sheriff, Rance, only another Baron Scarpia? Is the outlaw Johnson—he has also a Spanish name and he is the tenor; Don Jose of "Carmen" is Spanish, too, and a tenor; so is Mr. Constantino, who is rehearsing the role of Johnson for the Boston presentation of "The Girl"—is the Californian outlaw a Cavaradossi and an Angelotti rolled into one? The outcome of the plot is not the thing to judge by. The new Tosca, we understand, saves us that execution scene, spares herself the necessity of a leap from a castle wall to escape Scarpia's men. Presence of mind and revolvers give the termination of affairs we have always wished for as we watched the last act of Sardou's drama.

More about these matters will be known as the opera is repeated in New York, and for Bostonians questions about "The Girl of the West" will be further cleared up at Mr. Russell's production of the piece at the Boston opera house in January, when Mme. Melis will interpret the role of Minnie, Mr. Constantino that of Johnson, Mr. Baklanoff that of Rance.

MME. LIPKOWSKA IN "BOHEME."

If Puccini composed the soprano line of his scores so that both the light and the dramatic types of voice are equally adaptable to it, he showed himself an uncommon master of the craft of operatic writing.

Last year Miss Nielsen by her facile execution of the role of Norina in Jonizetti's "Don Pasquale" proved her right to the title of coloratura soprano; but she was just as much at home in the semi-dramatic arias of the Japanese girl in Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" as in the old folk music of the bufo opera. At the Saturday matinee of the Boston Opera Company, Mme. Lipkowska, the familiar Lakme of the bell song and the Lucia of the mad scene, Mme. Lipkowska, executant of the "Traviata" and "Barber of Seville" soprano roles, sang those marvelously original phrases of Puccini's Minnie with precisely the same vocal effect the heavy soprano gain. The volume was not there, of course, but the effect was.

And why was it? Because Puccini's soprano thinking is done in terms of the woman's voice in general, not in terms of the light voice for one kind of character and of the heavy voice for another.

In other words when Puccini constructs his leading roles he has in mind the feminine characteristics of power of the soprano singing rather than the quality

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The silk waist of the same color as the suit is the correct thing for street wear, but the difficulty is in always finding a waist or silk the exact shade of the cloth in the suit. At the specialty silk store of Thresher Bros., 46 Temple place, such a varied line of silks is carried it would be difficult to find any shade that cannot be matched there. A great many different colors are carried made up into waists so that nearly all ways what is wanted can be found ready to put on. In case that is not so or some special design is wanted waists will be made to measure.

The comfort of an angora jacket on a winter day makes it a good thing for a present at this season of the year. They can be had in different styles and colors at Noyes Bros., hosiery, gloves and shirtmakers, Washington and Summer streets. There are to be found, also, silk motor scarves in beautiful colorings. Such a scarf can be used in so many ways even when one has no thought of riding in an automobile a woman can easily use more than one. To be without one is to lack something necessary.

Hodgson, Kennard & Co., jewelers, have on display exquisite mountings of fine jewels and semi-precious stones which they have brought out especially for the holiday season. Their store at 25 State street is well worth visiting. The beauty of the jewels themselves, supplemented by their artistic settings, can be studied profitably, while to the cursory observer they are a keen delight.

Dennison has come to the fore again with all sorts of dainty et ceteras for doing up packages, and also such useful things as twine and tags which are very necessary when things are to be sent through the post or by express, but which so seldom are at hand when needed. There are white and red manila papers, imported tissue paper, Christmas crepe papers, cotton, twine, tinsel cord, gummed ribbon, boxes and fine cases of every size and shape. In addition are lithographed gift dressings, such as tags, cards, labels, seals, coin and bill holders, gift holders and holly envelopes. They can be obtained of almost any dealer as well as at the sales room of the company, 26 Franklin street.

Santa Claus must have been very busy in his clerical laboratory during the last 10 months, for he has brought so many good things to the holiday stores. Some are for big people and some are for little people. For the latter are electric railways, motors and dynamos, small machinery and wireless apparatus. There are also tree decorations and flash lights. For grown ups are such things as toasters, candles, candelabra and portable lamps, gas lighters and hair dryers. These and many other things are to be found at the store of Seth W. Fuller & Co., 100 Bedford street, corner Kingston.

For one week the Frank A. Andrews Co. (Inc.), 10 School street, offers a guaranteed pair of oriental pearl, 22k gold finished opera glasses for \$5. It is the genuine Le Pere glass and the additional offer is made that if they can be duplicated elsewhere in this country for less than \$10 the company will refund to the purchaser his money. This is a fine opportunity for securing an excellent glass, Opera glasses are used for so many purposes besides the opera and theater it is a distinct disadvantage not to have them.

For 25 cents in stamps the Sandford Card Co., Dansville, N. Y., will send to any address two of its message letters and half a dozen message cards, which is less than the retail price. These messages are cheery, clever, dainty and up to date, and especially appropriate to the holiday season.

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REFUSES TO ENJOIN STRIKERS.
A bill brought by Fred J. Thompson, a shoe manufacturer of Haverhill, against Desire H. Houle and others, officers and members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants from ordering a strike at the complainant's factory, was dismissed by Judge Hitchcock of the superior court today. The judge finds that the acts complained of do not amount to a sufficient basis for apprehension of trouble.

TUSSELE IN LIBRARY.
John E. Van Tassel, custodian of the South End branch of the public library, early today caught a man making off with a typewriter and some books. Mr. Van Tassel grappled with him, but he escaped.

WORCESTER PRINTERS' DINNER.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Members and guests of the Worcester Typographical Union 165, to the number of 176, observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization with a banquet in the State Mutual restaurant on Sunday.

ROOMS

ALLSTON—95 Brighton Ave. Newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only. ATTRACTIVE large and small rooms; special terms to business people; tourists accommodated. 199 ST. BOTOLPH ST.

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REQUEST BOSTON TRANSIT CHANGES OF LEGISLATURE

Numerous changes in the city's transportation system are requested in a communication just received by the Boston transit board from Charles A. Ufford and others. The letter in substance is:

"Gentlemen—In your forthcoming report to the Massachusetts Legislature of 1911 will you please recommend that the loop trains on the Atlantic avenue elevated route continue to Castle street, stop and return, instead of running to the switch near Beach street, as at present.

"We ask that proper platforms permit the tunnel trains to stop at Castle street; that the route from the South station for the electric cars utilize the present Cove street incline; that Cove street drawbridge be moved further up Fort Point channel and used for a continuation of Dartmouth street to South Boston.

"We ask an eight-cent transfer between the Boston Elevated Railroad and the New England Railroad when electrified; a validation committee to report to the next Legislature the actual property of the West End Street Railroad before granting the petition for a consolidation and an 8 per cent. interest; one subway from Field's corner via Dorchester avenue to Broadway bridge to South Boston; another subway from Grove Hall via Blue Hill avenue to Northampton street."

MASONIC EVENT FOR WAKEFIELD
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—One of the few public Masonic installations ever held in the town hall will take place tonight when the new officers of Golden Rule lodge, A. F. and A. M., will be inducted by Right Worshipful Benjamin J. Hinds, assisted by Grand Marshal Charles Norris. Several hundred local and out-of-town members of the order and other guests will be entertained and the Weber quartet will sing.

Officers to be installed are: Worshipful master, William S. Dennison; senior warden, Henry L. Hall; junior warden, Thomas F. Ringer; treasurer, Charles B. Bowman; secretary, William H. Atwell; chaplain, William H. Tay; marshal, Charles A. Cheney; senior deacon, William O. Abbott; junior deacon, Forrest A. Seavey; senior steward, Elmer C. Richardson; junior steward, William F. Gerry; inside sentinel, Edward Baker, Jr.; tyler, Judson Hunt.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY MAY BE ESTABLISHED

Commission Makes This Recommendation, and Thinks Province Should Aid in Patrolling All Railway Lines.

HOLDS 25 SESSIONS

(Special to The Monitor.)
VICTORIA, B. C.—The report of the commission on forestry, appointed something over a year ago to inquire into the timber resources of the province, their preservation and protection, afforestation and other matters pertaining thereto, has been handed into the government authorities. The commission held 25 sessions in various sections of the country, examined a large number of witnesses and interviewed Gifford Pinchot and other prominent authorities on forestry.

Among other things the commission recommends that a department of forestry be created at once, that the government make a complete cruise of all crown grant timber lands, and that the utilization of low-grade timber be encouraged by securing amendments to the present customs tariff. It also recommends that "the provincial government should cooperate with the Dominion railway commission, that a vigilant patrol of all railway lines and inspection of locomotives be established, and that all railway construction be supervised by provincial forestry officials."

For protection from fire it advises that a force be organized by the government similar to the Northwest mounted police, and that the help of all able citizens be compulsory when called upon, the expense of this protection being shared between the government and stumpage holders.

M. VENEZELOS IS SURE OF VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

ATHENS—While no definite results of the Grecian elections held yesterday will be known for a week, M. Venezelos, the premier will undoubtedly be seen to be in complete control when the final returns are in. No one doubts the result, and when it is remembered that M. Theotokis advised the Royalists not to present themselves for reelection as did also M. Ralli as a matter of protest against the act of dissolving Parliament, it will be seen that the government cannot lose in this election. M. Venezelos has promised that the entire revisionist program shall be submitted to the people.

AMERICANS AT CHARITY SALE.

PARIS—Several Americans attended the charity sale for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society of Paris last week. Among those in charge of the tables were Mrs. Collyer, Miss Agnew, Miss Frederica Sherman, Miss Sanford, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Eddie Reid, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Thayer, Miss Salesbury.

PERUVIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LIMA—The Peruvian ministry has resigned. This ministry, of which Salvador Caverio was premier, was appointed on Oct. 28.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Katie Did."—The Love Route.
COLONIAL—"The Old Town."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas E. Shea.
HOLLIS—"The Bachelor's Baby."
E. E. KETTLE—"The Bachelor's Baby."
MAJESTIC—"Billy" (beginning Tuesday).
PARK—"Seven Days."
SHUBERT—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

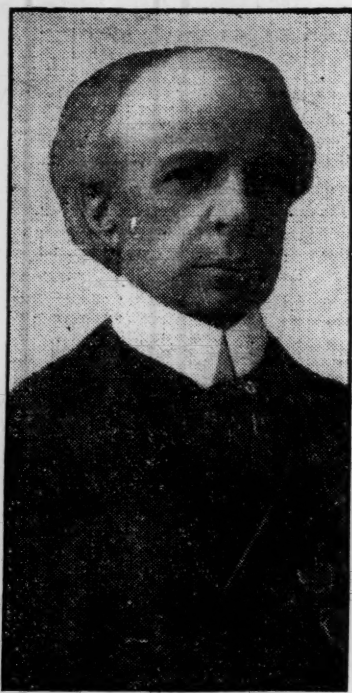
NEW YORK

ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ANTON—"The Aviator."
BELASCO—"The Concert."
BIJOU—"The Nest Egg."
BROADWAY—Sutcliffe and Marlowe in Shakespeare repertoire.
CASINO—"The Came From Milwaukee."
CIRCLE—"Mother."
CITY—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged If I Do."
CRITERION—"The Commuters."
EMPIRE—"The Private Secretary."
GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
GARRICK—"The Speckled Band."
GLOBE—Madame Bernhardt in repertoire.
HACKNEY—"Luddy Duffard."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"Glad and the Kaiser."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"Nobody's Widow."
KEITH & PROCTOR—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Henry of Navarre."
LIBERTY—"The Country Boy."
LYCEUM—"Importance of Being Earnest."
LYRIC—"Two Women."
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."
MANHATTAN—Vaudeville.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gamblers."
METROPOLITAN—Grand opera.
NAZIMOV—"Madam Troubadour."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."
Matinee, Ruth St. Denis, Balalika orchestra.
NEW—"Mary Magdalene."
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."
WALLACE—"Getting a Polish."
WEST END—"The Fourth Estate."

CHICAGO

ATLANTICUM—Grand opera.
COLONIAL—"The Mayors."
CORT—"Two Men and a Girl."
GARRICK—"The Chocolate Soldier."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The City."
HOLLIS—"The Fascinating Widow."
LYRIC—"The Whirlwind."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MEYERERS—"The Chorus Lady."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
POWERS—"The Commuters."
STUDEBAKER—"Girl in the Train."

CONSERVATIVES MAY WIN IN CANADA



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Premier and leader of the Liberal party in Canada.

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—So far the rumors of an impending general election come only from adversaries of the government, the only notice of it taken by the premier being in the effort to create a laugh at the expense of the Conservatives, by remarking that "a general election will be held sooner or later," a pause after the "sooner" setting the opposition all agog with anticipation of their much desired opportunity of "going to the country" to test its feeling in regard to Sir Wilfrid's naval policy or reciprocity advances.

But the premier continued genially to direct attention to the results of the three previous elections, where defeat had been predicted, but was not forthcoming, and to declare his readiness to stand a fourth test.

Despite the seeming settlement of the naval service question, after the debate on the address from the throne and amendments thereto, the opposition still insists that it is not settled in the country at large and that the government majority in the federal House is not now representative of the feeling throughout the Dominion, because the elections resulting in that majority occurred before the Liberal policies on these pressing questions were known to the people.

In the natural order of events the next general election will not come off until 1912 or 1913, the latter date being the time limit for this Parliament, but it is rather customary for the government to call an election before that limit is reached. Already the Liberals have had 15 years "in power," following a Conservative regime of 18 years; and a wholly dispassionate verdict has been "that it is time for a change, it being not particularly good for any party to be in power much longer than 15 years."

The Conservatives feel confident of their growing strength in the country and recent events have indicated that the Liberals are looking around in the province which undeniably has been its "strong arm" in the Federal house—the province of Quebec. Quebec sends 65 members to Parliament, and 55 of these were Liberals when the present Parliament was convened after the 1908 general election.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, contends that his party does not rely on Quebec for its balance on the majority side and points to the fact that the legislatures of five out of the nine provinces in the Dominion have a Liberal government in power; but four of these provinces have a very small representation in the federal house owing to their population being much less than that of Quebec, which sets the standard for the unit of representation.

All four together have a population

But Liberal Premier Is Confident of Success, Though Loss of Quebec Will Spell Defeat.

DATE NOT KNOWN

Time Limit of Parliament Does Not Expire Until 1915, but the Election Is Expected Much Earlier.

barely equaling that of Quebec, therefore the loss of any or all of these districts would not affect the government's majority as would the loss of Quebec.

The loss of one Quebec seat to the Liberals during the by-election last month would seem a trifling circumstance to have led to so much comment as has ensued, but the reversal of an ordinary 1200 majority in favor of the government to a majority of 200 votes against it, and this to have occurred in the home county of the premier, indicated an unusual significance attached to the gaining of one seat. Also the fact that, in many parts of the province, the victors in this little skirmish were enthusiastically received, but added weight to their initial triumph and set them to work more determinedly.

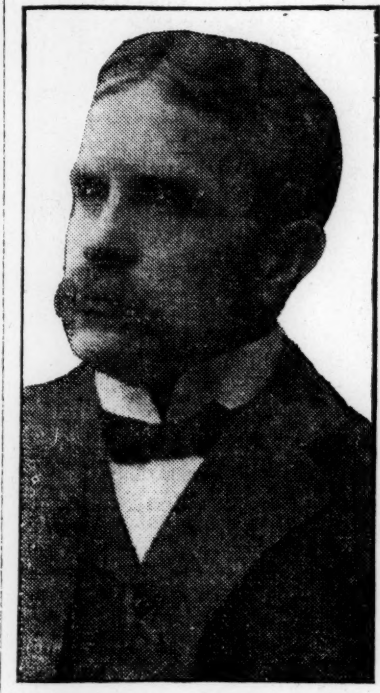
The government recognizes the importance of the situation for it has instituted an educational campaign for the purpose of showing the Quebec voters that the recent by-election was won by misrepresentation of the government's naval policy. This tendency in Quebec to listen to objections, whether valid or not, leveled against the naval service act, has resulted in the precipitation of a new factor into Dominion politics—the third party now known as the Nationalists. Its few representatives in the House come from both the old parties, and are all from the province of Quebec.

The Conservatives' regulation opposition is somewhat strengthened by their spirited attacks of the government, also the contention is that any Quebec constituency now thrown open would return a Nationalist in place of a Liberal. The Liberal organizations in Quebec flatly contradict such prophecies of a veritable landslide and have begun passing resolutions in which the naval service act is strongly commended.

The four provinces which are now Conservative in their own legislatures are Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia and their combined population is greater than that of the five provinces which support Liberal legislatures; furthermore, Ontario and British Columbia are the richest districts of the Dominion and have excellent administrative and financial standing together with a high standard of education, therefore their influence is proportionately great. New Brunswick has recently turned Conservative so that her present contribution of nine Liberals to the federal House would not likely be repeated at any general election now called. Manitoba has been Conservative for about 10 years. These four provinces show a combined Conservative plurality in their provincial legislatures of nearly 120.

The combined Liberal majority in their five provinces is about 125; Quebec having the largest Liberal majority, that of 45, in her provincial house, the same large proportion as is sent to the federal house.

Concerning the two questions upon which the Conservatives consider the country disagrees with the government there appears to be one underlying cause for divergence of policy, although the questions would seem at first glance to be of entirely different nature. Regarding reciprocity with the United States the Conservative party's objection to the government's recent advances is based upon its predilection for a primary consideration of imperial and colonial trade expansion; the opposition leader emphasizing the importance of



ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN.

Leader of Conservatives, who are confident of ousting opponents.

reducing the tariff barriers against British imports before further advances are made towards such reductions in connection with the United States imports.

The Conservatives' objection to the Liberal navy is also based upon the desire for closer connection with the Imperial navy of the mother country than appears to be planned by the government's program; so that it would seem that the issues which would be before the people in the event of a general election being precipitated, would in all likelihood narrow down to the discussion of the status of Canada within the empire; and the relative strength of the two parties may be tested along that line rather than upon any merely domestic or fiscal issues. This would be the aim of the Conservative party and from recent tests in the House it would seem probable that they are strong enough to keep an election campaign running along the lines they desire.

Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterizes the Liberal attitude upon the imperial question and all questions relative to it as "one of moderation which appeals neither to race nor creed." He characterizes that of the newly organized Nationalists as a policy which does appeal to only one section of the people, influenced by race and creedal bias and tending not toward upbuilding the nation (as their name would signify), but rather the very reverse. The Nationalists themselves claim that they have the more rational and only effectual policy for maintaining the autonomy of the Dominion within the empire, one which discards all obligations to become involved with foreign affairs of the empire in which Canada has no natural responsibility in her own right as a new and individual nation. As yet they are confined to the one province—Quebec.

On the other side of the Liberals, the Conservatives stand with a policy of decidedly imperialistic tendency, characterized by its non-sympathizers as ultra-imperialistic and calculated to retard Canada's development along the lines of individual nationhood. The Conservatives see it as the one best calculated to develop all that is surest in order and stability in the Dominion, and as most certain to advance world-wide peace and the unity of all English speaking people, Canada forming a social and commercial link between the mother country and the United States, but that the connection with Great Britain should first be strengthened before the connection with the United States should be made more decided by any commercial advances which would give the United States manufacturers any preference over British or colonial workers.

VIENNA EXPLORER SAYS MT. SINAI HAS BEEN FOUND

VIENNA—Dr. Alois Musil, who left Vienna in April to explore northern Arabia, has made a thorough examination of the little known area from Maan southward to El Gava and the Red Sea and eastward to Jemima and the Wadi Sishim. Besides the collections he has made he has gathered much linguistic, ethnological and geological material.

He says he has identified the famous Biblical Mt. Sinai, regarding the precise situation of which a great controversy has been going on for some time. Eminent geographers, notably Sir Richard Burton, have contended that it is futile to try to discover the exact spot, as all attempts at identification are necessarily vain.

It is said, however, that it is in the Sinai peninsula in the vicinity of Elath, which is the region explored by Professor Musil, who is confident that he has found the mountain.

WOMAN'S CLUB FORMED.

CALGARY, Alta.—A Women's Canadian club is being formed in Calgary to arouse interest in public questions among women of the city, and to prepare them for affiliation with the older Canadian clubs.

THOUSAND FARMERS MARCH ON OTTAWA ASKING RECIPROCITY

WINNIPEG, Man.—The advance guard of 1000 western Canada farmers who will leave tonight for Ottawa, to demand from the Laurier government free trade in agricultural implements and certain lines of common hardware, reached this city Sunday night.

The various resolutions will be framed today and two special trains will convey the party to Ottawa, where delegates from all parts of the eastern provinces will meet them.

The cost of sending this delegation east to the seat of government is \$75,000. No such effort has ever been made by agriculturists in the Dominion to obtain reciprocity with the United States and the voting power which they represent makes their mission a formidable one to the government.

The farmers are insistent that free trade with the United States be estab-

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS WILL OPEN LAND TO SETTLERS

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Irrigation works are being carried out in an important area of land now known as Barren Jack. As soon as these are completed it is hoped that this portion of land will support a large population. In connection with this the government will offer very advantageous terms to British farmers thinking of taking up land in that district, and a mission in aid of the land settlement and developing policy of the government will shortly be despatched to Great Britain.

lished, at least on agricultural implements and hardware. The expedition is practically a Canadian Coxey's army except in its solid character, and it is believed that the farmers from the broad productive fields of western Canada will have a big bearing on the problems of reciprocity and free trade to be submitted to the legislative body this winter.

A peculiar fact readily observed in glancing over the throng of free trade enthusiasts is the lack of "native-born Americans."

CONCRETE-LAYING RECORD IS AGAIN BROKEN IN PANAMA

(Special to The Monitor.)

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Since the record breaking feat of concrete-laying that President Taft witnessed during his visit to the canal that and all other previous records for concrete-laying were broken Nov. 21, when a total of 5564 cubic yards were placed in the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks, in the Pacific division. The operated plant consisted of six two-yard mixers at Pedro Miguel and of two two-yard, four one-half yard, and one one-third yard mixers at Miraflores. A total of 7846 mixer hours was worked, an average of 8.55 hours per mixer, the output representing 7092 cubic yards per hour per 2-yard mixer.

Concrete work in the Pedro Miguel locks is nearly 50 per cent completed. 415,711 cubic yards out of a total of 837,400 having been laid at the close of work Nov. 19. At the same time the entire amount of concrete that had been laid in the Miraflores locks was 66,763 1/2 cubic yards.

LONDON PORT AUTHORITY HAS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—According to the first annual report of the port of London that has been issued, the total amount of port stock authorized under the port of London act was £27,547,007. £22,590,458 of this amount having been issued up to March 31, last, leaving a balance of £4,956,548 unissued. In the report is included the price of the transfer of the undertaking and of the organization of the work into departments. The total capital expenditure is shown to be £23,028,165.

There is a considerable increase in the gross earnings of the port authority over those of the acquired business in 1908, and it is considered that taking the result of the first year's working as a whole, it is quite satisfactory.

According to a summary of the results of the year's working, the earnings on dock and river amounted to £1,661,269 and on warehouses £970,407. Working charges, dock and river, £918,549, and warehouses £686,311. It is considered that in addition to the expected capital expenditure on improvements, an extraordinary expenditure of £735,611 will be required in the near future, in order to render the combined undertaking really efficient.

The total net tonnage of vessels that entered and left the port during 1909 was 35,151,796 tons, showing an increase of 1,383,200 tons.

The improvements which the authorities have decided to make include alterations to some of the docks, deepening the river channels, and the establishment of better means of loading and unloading vessels. It has also been decided that a navigation channel, 30 feet deep at low water spring tides, shall be constructed from the Nore to the entrance of the Royal Albert docks. The channel will have a width of 1000 feet between the Nore and Crayford Ness, 600 feet between Crayford Ness and the Albert docks. It has been further decided to make the channel 18 feet deep from the Albert docks to the Surrey docks, 16 feet to the Thames tunnel, and 14 feet to London bridge.

With respect to dock charges it is

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WIRELESS GIVEN IN FRENCH ACADEMY

PARIS—At the recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences the members devoted the greater part of their time to a subject of international interest, the triumph of wireless telegraphy. M. Poincaré, the president of the academy, took the chair, and after he had extended a warm welcome to the new member, M. Teisserenc de Bort, M. Poincaré followed with a historical sketch of the progress of wireless telegraphy.

He had the good fortune to be in a position to announce that, from the station on the Eiffel tower they had commenced a new service for signaling ships on the high seas at midday (Paris time), thus enabling them to establish their longitude. For some months past the practise of signaling the hour of mid-night to vessels at sea has been observed at the Eiffel tower with most successful results, and from now on two daily services will be regularly made.

The speaker pointed out that it was owing to the remarkable invention of Professor Branly, whose "receiver" had revolutionized wireless telegraphy, that many lives had been saved at sea and that many problems had been solved.

Professor Branly is recognized as a man of knowledge of the highest order, not only throughout France, but internationally, and his election as a member of the physical section of the academy at the next election may be expected with confidence.

NOTES FROM BERLIN

Minister of agriculture tells people they must renounce such luxuries as meat.

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The Reichstag has been plunged into a stress of business quite unusual so early in the session. The debate upon the meat famine, as the socialists who brought in the interpellation term it, raged hotly, and has ended for the general public as unsatisfactorily as was well possible. No change is to be made in existing arrangements, notwithstanding the good example set by Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, in which countries the frontiers have been opened, and the regulations to some extent relaxed. That the Liberal papers are taking a very gloomy view of the question is only natural. The words of the minister of agriculture, that the people must get accustomed to renouncing such luxuries as meat, have caused universal bitterness of feeling among the working and lower middle classes.

Scarcely had the meat discussion terminated than the Kaiser's speech recently made at Koenigsberg was brought before the House, the interpellation again proceeding from the energetic Social Democrats. The wording of the interpellation was to the following effect: How did the chancellor propose to realize the promise made in 1908 by the then chancellor, Prince Buelow, regard-

ing the rights of the constitution, which promise had been broken by the Kaiser's speeches at Koenigsberg and other places? As may be imagined, the debate which followed and which amounted practically to a duel of words between the Socialists and the Conservatives, drew a crowded house. The visitors' gallery was filled to the last place and every member was in his seat. The chancellor, who had had an audience lasting more than an hour with the Kaiser the day before, made, for him, a very long speech, in which he defended the Kaiser, declaring none of his majesty's speeches containing a word which was dangerous to constitutional rights, and objecting altogether to the bringing of the person of the monarch into a discussion. It must be stated, in justice, that the chancellor had the majority of the parties on his side, the Socialists' standpoint only being shared by the Radical people's party.

To patch up the deficient revenue, the government and the municipality are still casting round for new taxes. The latest addition to these is the threatened increase of the dog tax in Berlin. Twenty marks is now paid by every possessor of a canine pet, and it is to be raised to 30. That this will have the effect of turning many an unfortunate animal adrift is felt to be inevitable.

The trial of persons arrested in the late riots at Mosbit is still proceeding, having already lasted three weeks. It has brought many things to light, things that need improvement, and thus the disturbances will not have been in vain. In the matter of the attack on the four American and English journalists, there was some brilliant cross-examination by the counsel, and it was proved beyond a doubt that the policemen had used their swords without orders upon offending citizens over and over again.

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THE HOME FORUM

What Christian Science Teaches About God

WHEN Christian Scientists are asked what they are most of all grateful for, they almost invariably reply that it is for the better understanding of God which the study of Mrs. Eddy's teachings has brought to them. Nearly every Scientist feels that his sense of God before coming to Christian Science was either on the one hand so vague as to afford him little practical help in time of need, or on the other so mistaken in its very concreteness as to be a barrier against the coming of the true idea of divine power and presence. Indeed in the matter of definition Mrs. Eddy's writings are especially remarkable.

Now since the whole foundation of Christian Science and its rule is God, a scientific definition of God is perhaps the most important point for the beginner in this study to get clearly in mind. Such a definition is: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465). This strikes at once at the root of the material concept of God as a magnified man, Jesus told us plainly that God is a Spirit, or better, as the Rotherham literal version has it, "God is Spirit." The corporeal concept of God contradicts the idea of Him not only as Spirit, but as omnipresent. A body cannot be everywhere present; only Mind, another of the Christian Science names for God, can be everywhere and can be conceived of as acting without corporeality.

On the other hand, those vaguer notions of God to which we have already referred have no relation to the definition as given here, which shows Him as Mind, or Principle, as well as Life, Truth, Love. Of the latter synonyms Christianity has long made use. Therefore the question arises, Why has not the familiar teaching that God is Love and Life and Truth given people as definite a concept of Him as Christian Science gives? Has not this arisen from the fact that we have had a double standard of each of these three essentials of being? We have thought of Life as both material and spiritual and this has brought confusion if not chaos to all our thinking. We have thought of two systems of Truth, two foundations of being, one material and one spiritual, and therefore we have not been able to turn

our thinking clear and straight to Truth. We have thought of Love as something both finite, changeable, destructible and even destructive, and then tried also to conceive of spiritual Love, perfect and whole and eternal. It is clear that no schoolboy could learn any lesson if he were taught to consider alternately one statement and then its opposite and to regard them both as true.

While no merely material comparison can do more than indicate in a general way the spiritual teaching we are seeking for, yet a little thinking will show how the human thought about God as Love, for example, is made vague and distant because we have not had a single and clear standard of what Love really is. Jesus knew. He reminded his hearers again and again of how whole and unalloyed even a human father's love often may seem to be, and then he bade them realize how "much more" God was sure to do the fatherly and right thing by His children. We have been afraid to think of God as Love because very rightly we have held that He must be eternally just, and we have thought we saw His children wrong-doers, deserving punishment. Here is where the Christian Science term Principle comes to the rescue. If God is Principle then the reality of all things must partake of the nature of God and be spiritual, not material.

It is the false material sense of things that brings about all conditions of suffering and wrong-doing; then when humanity has wiped out of consciousness the material concepts there will be no more wrong-doing to think of. God is not to be regarded therefore as a severe judge sitting to condemn wrong. He is rather the perfect Mind of Love whose coming wipes out all desire or capacity

for sin. The clear sense that the reality of all existence is divine, not material, establishes within men the consciousness of Principle. From this they learn that Love never changes into anything else, that God never sends anything but good and blessedness on any, that Life never becomes death and Truth never is partial or changeable. Is not here a solid foundation for thinking? and does not such a concept of absolute good everywhere present and the one power of the universe—does not this remove the vague sense which other abstract teachings about God have conveyed?

If those things which appeal only to the physical senses contradict the nature of God we may rightly choose to trust rather reason, spiritual sense and revelation with regard to Him.

Here is where Christian Science is scientific, in the familiar sense of the word. Scientific teaching of many sorts requires one to base conclusions on something more than the evidence of the senses. Deeper study and investigation have convinced savants that the actual conditions are the opposite of what appears. Now this analogy points to what is required of the student of divine Science. The fundamental teachings have been proved to be correct by demonstration, and they may be proved correct by any who will. The spiritual facts, discerned by the pure in heart and those whose wisdom is not of this world, are witnessed to by the proofs of healing and hope which come to mortals. Therefore, Christian Science invites every investigator to begin with the Principle of being, God, who is Love, and prove for himself the facts of God's omnipotence and ever-presence as Mind, Spirit and Life divine.

Steamship Great Western

IT IS fitting that "Ye Ancient City of Bristol," which, in 1497, sent forth Cabot in the good ship Mathew on that famous voyage which discovered for the British the continent of America, should have been the pioneer port in establishing the initial service of steamships to cross the Atlantic. The steamship Great Western, the first steamer built for the Atlantic trade, cost £63,000, was 120 feet long and 35 feet beam, with 440 horsepower engines. She sailed on April 8, 1838, with seven passengers aboard from Bristol to New York, which port she reached after an uneventful voyage of about 15 days. The Great Western left again for Bristol on May 7, taking 60 passengers and 20,000 letters, a large crowd of about 100,000 people cheering the ship as she steamed out of New York harbor. The special correspondents of the London papers who met her in Bristol channel on her return, had to post back to the capital at express speed, there being no railway through from Bristol to London until 1841.

The records of the visit to Bristol of

the celebrated British Association in 1836 are curious reading. One member declared that no ship could carry enough coal to steam more than 2080 miles, and that the British people were attempting the impossible. As soon as a steamship was proposed to the moon as to New York, he said, and yet six years later that same member himself crossed the Atlantic in a steamer, presumably in the meantime having been convinced of his mistake.

The Great Western in 1844 had accomplished 70 trips, and had carried 3774 passengers.

Love is the root of all creation; God's essence; worlds without number. Lie in His bosom like children; He made them for this purpose only. Only to love and be loved again. —Longfellow (tr. from the Swedish).

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Three-Minute Spelling

The spelling game requires quick wits and a fair knowledge of spelling. Choose a long word with a number of vowels—"simultaneously" and "circumstance," are both good. Three minutes are allowed for each letter, and in that time, as many words as possible beginning with the first letter and formed only of letters in the word must be written down. The next letter is then taken, and so on until all have been used. Incorrect spelling, or the use of a letter not in the word chosen, counts against the player, while a word not possessed by any other player counts for her. The papers are signed and exchanged, after each letter has been given the three minutes allowed for it, and the lists are read aloud in turn. The others check off all words read that are found on their list, all additional words being counted for the owner of the paper afterward.—Good Housekeeping.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What part of a house?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Pine.

How "Alice in Wonderland" Came to Be

How "Alice in Wonderland" came to be written is told by Belle Moses in her biography of Lewis Carroll. One hot summer day he and the three little Liddell girls, of whom the second was Alice, made a picnic party up the river, landed in a green meadow, and took refuge under a hayrick. Lewis Carroll stretched himself out at full length in the shade, and the expectant little girls grouped themselves about him and commanded him to begin. The whole of that long afternoon he held the children spell-bound, nor did he finish the story until after many similar afternoons.

The story of Alice and her strange adventures popped into his mind with all the freshness of unbidden thought. It was long after that before he even thought of increasing the number of his readers, which has now grown from three to about as many millions.—New Era.

A Mother Goose Game

An amusing game for the young folks is tearing out pictures. Each person is given a large sheet of white paper with a slip on which is the name of a Mother Goose rhyme. The game is to tear out of this sheet a picture in one piece which shall illustrate the rhyme well enough that the rest of the party can recognize what you are aiming at. It is not an easy game, but unsuspected talent is often discovered.

Can You Say Them?

Here are a few tongue tests which may be of amusement to those who are fond of parlor games: Of all the saws I ever saw saw I never saw a saw saw as this saw saw. She sells sea shells. The sea ceases and I see the sea. Give Grimes Jim's gift his whip.

ROME

The question of period.

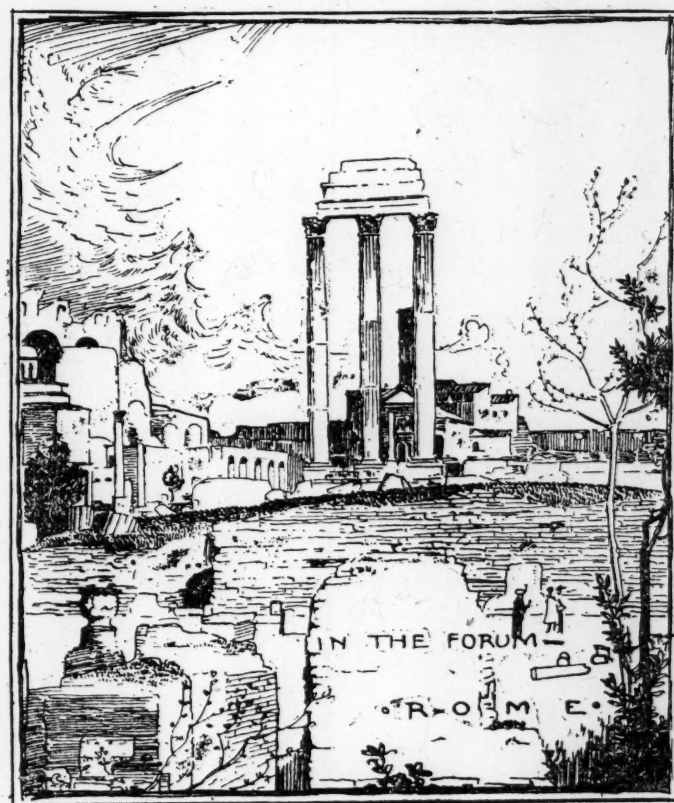
By MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

EVEN when we travel at furious speed, scarcely leaving the train that we boarded at London until we are shot out at, say, Spoleto, it is possible in quite a few days to settle down into the fourteenth century and almost to forget the existence of modern developments. It is even possible that for a short time it is useful to do so; but in such a place as Rome it is not an easy matter to accomplish. For Rome is still alive. The twentieth-century is stretching out long tendrils in every direction; like one of its own melon-vines over a heap of rubbish, they are threatening their way through the city bringing the life of new ideas into its mouldering mounds. "The trams are at Frascati!" cry the sentimental, with a note that voices something of the frightened quiver at heart that answered to the Parisian, "The Germans are at Chalons!"

The cry is quite futile and in the present case is not even sincere, for those who cry out one day against the municipal vandals discover on the next that the trams are very convenient. Moreover, you may say, they do not really affect the landscape at all, so that it is quite possible to accept them as a matter of course and turn one's attention to other matters.

That is all very well. It is quite true that they disfigure the landscape no more than the foolishly abused railway does, and it is idle to pretend that one objects to their introduction; yet it is equally hopeless to think that the mood of speed per se has anything in common with that of the ruined buildings among which they thread their way, and if one's object in traveling is to understand the mental state of the builders of old times it is necessary to forget for the moment our own ideas as much as possible. And it is always well to remember that if the Romans were ignorant of much that is helping us today they nevertheless were more enlightened than their predecessors and that we are not yet perfectly clear ourselves upon all points.

The machinery we boast so much about is at present quite as much our master as our servant. We still believe that



Sketch by Maxwell Armfield.

mechanical work is stultifying to the intelligence, in spite of the fact that our manufacturing districts always lead the thought of the country. So that there is at least one hint we may take from the old Roman: he had complete dominion over his tools, however inadequate they may have been.

Then again there must be something to learn from the men who made the first English roads when even now an experienced chauffeur smiles with delight as he recognizes at a turn of the corner the feel of the Roman laying. The Roman could not fly certainly, but he could at any rate walk well, and we shall be wise to follow his lead in securing a firm basis for all the varied activi-

ties our superior intelligence has seen possible of accomplishment.

In Rome perhaps, more than anywhere else, each period is discernible and each period seems to add to the chaotic babel of claims on our sympathy and our attention. So distracting do some find the place that they leave it unread—confused by the conflicting voices, they stop their ears and run away; but if one is sufficiently calm to resist the importunity, if one has dominion over his tools in fact, the city that appears little more at first than Time's rubbish heap is found to be replete with valuable indications of the unfolding of ideas to man; and each period instead of confusing us, helps in the understanding of the others.

The District School

Margaret Sangster has this bit of description in *Today's Magazine*: "Late in the past summer I paid a call, as I was taking a walk in the mountains, and the pleasure of it lingers with me still. At a turn in the road I came upon a little red schoolhouse, standing almost by itself in the fields. The hum of children's voices came through the open windows and there were dinner baskets and tin pails on a broad stone beside the door. The first school that I ever attended was one like this, and in a flash it came back to me, and I saw myself a rosy-cheeked little maid, reciting lessons in a district school and having a picnic every noon spell, when a half dozen little friends ate their dinners out of doors, sharing the goodies provided for their luncheon by the mothers who had sent them to school with a kiss."

When I stepped into the little room there was the teacher, a girl of twenty, and there were her 15 pupils. She told me she had six grades in the 15, and her pupils ranged in age from a youth of 19, who was learning to read and write, to a bright little lass of six who could read very well.

"To put off is nothing but out-and-out cowardliness, once you stop to think of it. There's no better way of being a housekeeper, or a Christian than by just doing what ought to be done the minute it bobs up."—Youth's Companion.

POETRY OF THE PRESENT

THE need to find some new poetic convention is insisted on by modern commentators, who see that the achievements of modern invention are worthy of a muse and who yet realize that to throw upon these the light of beauty—that light which never was on sea or land—requires a far more vigorous action of the imaginative powers than to rhyme of roses and dulcet delights of the natural world. For these things a melodious vocabulary has been wrought out with the growth of the language. For the themes of modern life he who would search the spell of modern things

must not only feel—most of us can feel it—but find how to word the fascination of engines and motors, of steel ribbons girdling the earth, of the strange winged things that bear the bird man through the clouds. There is a poetry in these things, but it has no phraseology, no vocabulary, no strains rendered current through the ages. John Curtis Underwood has set forth in his "Iron Muse" what he conceives of the age of iron, and electricity. Here is a glimpse of what this poet sees in "The Power House":

"Here have we focussed forces unknown until today. Here have we hived new powers of flame that swarm and stream away Down highways dark here globes of light along the meadows bloom; Where lustrous lilies born of night dispel the city's gloom. Efficient, brisk, decisive, the master spirit goes, Reviews his restless regiment of humming dynamos, His orders gives and vanishes. No thought have such as he To glean the golden pollen of the midnight's mystery. Sufficient for their purpose that they brought this thing to be."

We are but as the gateway through which an idea enters, or the door which must be lifted up to let the King of Glory come in. The rustic gate may admit a king; the gate, therefore, thinketh nothing of itself. Others may point to it and say what distinguished company (thoughts) cross its portals. Blessed are we when we do good as unknowingly.—Elizabeth Katz.

QUEER FISH SEEN IN THE SEA

It is well known that in various parts of the world fish are caught at night by displaying lights. The fish come to gaze at the unusual sight and are then easily speared or netted; but it may not be so well known that there is a species of fish which uses this very device on its own account. "Lophius piscatorius" is the proper name of this very intelligent individual, but he answers readily to his more ordinary name of the angler. He would laugh at the notion of such clumsy apparatus as artificial lights, boats, spears, nets, or indeed, any tools whatever but such as can be carried, so to speak, in his own pocket. Like some other anglers, he is not at all active and prefers to spend his time in the mud at the bottom of the sea. This being so, he has little use for fins to swim with, and therefore uses them in other ways. His two side fins are very strong and large, but they look more like a short, clumsy leg and foot than real fins, and the fins on his back he has turned into long thin filaments; on one or two of these he hangs phosphorescent lights. Curiously shaped filaments grow out all round his sides, looking something like seaweed. When he is hungry he lights his lamps, and foolish fish come to investigate this strange appearance, an enormous mouth opens beneath them, and in one huge gulp, fully pays the price of foolishness. The angler then puts out his light.

That these methods pay fairly well is shown by the fact that these fish sometimes grow to five feet in length and are proportionately broad and heavy. It can thus be seen that fins may be made to serve other purposes as well as swimming.

The sucking-fish, remora, is another case in point. He is exceedingly fond of traveling, and having no money to pay his fares has learned how to gratify his taste cheaply and satisfactorily. The fin which most fish wear about the middle of the back he prefers to have on the top of his head, and this fin he has turned into a most effective sucker; with this he fastens himself like a limpet to the underside of a whale, a shark or anything that represents in his mind a far greater rate than he could achieve for himself and with no trouble or expense. Let it be said to his credit that he does no harm to his temporary locomotive, but honorably catches fish for himself; a free passage is all he wants and he never thinks of waiting for an invitation. As he only grows about two feet long and is very slim I daresay a dozen of him would not trouble a whale much.

There is another family of fish which are certainly strange, but it is because they are strangely beautiful. Their

family name is Chaetodont and they are commonly called butterfly fish on account of their magnificent coloring. Those who are accustomed to see fish mostly in a shop, or as a small portion of food on a plate, would hardly believe the extraordinary brilliancy of color which some of these butterflies of the deep can boast of. Before me is a small fish, about eight inches long. Its body seems made of burnished bronze, shading off into copper above and below, and into shining gold at the tail. Not satisfied with this, it wears narrow stripes of gold running from head to tail over the whole body. The fins are edged with a narrow ribbon of forget-me-not blue shading into white, and the head is decorated in the same way. A more gorgeous effect it would be difficult to imagine. Closely related to him is the angel fish, whose coloring is equally splendid, though his taste differs. This beautiful creature is clothed in green, so dark on the back as to be almost black, and shading off into a pale apple green beneath. The tail and smaller fins resemble flames, growing from the body in vivid orange, changing at the tips into faint gold. The larger fins exhibit the following colors in shaded bands—purple, green, yellow and crimson, surrounded by an edge of sky blue. These are only two of many varieties which I would like to describe but time and space are limited.

At George Washington's Board

IN an interesting letter concerning a Christmas feast at Mount Vernon, the writer mentions as some of the dishes served, "an elegant variety of roast beef, veal, turkeys, ducks, fowls, hams, etc.; puddings, jellies, oranges, apples, nuts, almonds, figs, raisins." It is amusing to note the plural, and it is quite evident that the "father of his country" was no vegetarian! As to the appropriate centerpiece at this meal, it is written, "In the middle of the table was placed a piece of table furniture about six feet long and two feet wide, rounded at both ends. It was either of wood gilded, or polished metal, raised about an inch, with a silver rim around it like that around a tea board. In the center was a pedestal of plaster of paris with images upon it, and on each end were male and female figures. It was very elegant, and used for ornament only. The dishes were placed all around it." Surely the decoration fitted the meal!—Good Housekeeping.

Questions of Life

Why idly seek from outward things The answer inward silence brings? Why stretch beyond our proper sphere And age, for that which lies so near? Why climb the far-off hills with pain, A nearer view of heaven to gain? Enough for me to feel and know That He in whom the cause and end, The past and future, meet and blend, Guards not archangel feet alone But deigns to guide and keep my own;—

And whispers in my spirit's ear, In tones of love, or warning fear, A language none beside may hear. To Him from wanderings long and wild, I come, an over-wearied child, In cool and shade His peace to find, Like dew-fall settling on my mind. Assured that all I know is best, And humbly trusting to the rest, I turn from fancy's cloud-built scheme, Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream To the still witness in my heart; With reverence waiting to behold His avatar of love untold, The eternal beauty new and old! —Whittier.

'Tis not a head merely, but a heart and resolution which complete the real philosopher.—Shaftesbury.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 12, 1910.

The Canal and the Flag

WITH the approaching completion of the Panama canal, the rather humiliating, if not ridiculous, position in which the United States will be placed before the world, unless something shall be done in the meantime toward the restoration of its deep-sea shipping, is forcing itself upon the consideration of thoughtful people. And well it may. Should conditions existing at present remain unchanged until the canal shall have been opened, it may be possible for an American to stand for a whole day upon the bank of that great waterway, watching the procession of shipping moving either way between the oceans, without seeing the flag of his country floating from a single masthead.

It is possible now for an American to cross the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean many times without catching a glimpse of Old Glory flapping in the breeze. Natives and foreigners alike, however, have become accustomed to this, and it has in a large measure ceased to be a subject either for satire abroad or complaint at home. But the absurdity of a national policy which cheerfully expends between three and four hundreds of millions upon the construction of a marine highway and neglects, or positively refuses, to do anything toward providing a marine of its own, cannot escape the observation of humanity or its keen sense of humor.

Commerce between ports on the American coasts must be carried, of course, in vessels sailing under the American flag; but this will constitute a small part of the tonnage passing through the canal. Speaking broadly, the waterway will be free to the commerce of the world. Great Britain and Japan are already making preparations to employ it on a large scale. Germany and France will unquestionably take advantage of it to the fullest degree. Even the smaller nations will be active competitors for the trade which the canal will open up or make more accessible.

But unless action be taken by Congress immediately, looking to the upbuilding of a merchant marine, this country's pride in the completion of one of the greatest undertakings of all the ages must be confined for the most part to contemplation of its marvelous generosity in providing a ship highway for the accommodation of the commerce of all nations save its own.

CONGRESS thus far has made quite a good record, and the chances are that it will get the routine business out of the way in time to attend to several new matters in which the public is deeply interested.

CHANGES that are occurring and changes that are likely in the near future in the governmental methods of China are simply the inevitable consequences of the world-wide trend of human thought away from absolutism and toward democracy. Fast and west the awakening is traceable directly to the same cause, the recognition by man within himself of his God-like right to freedom. All the wars fought through the centuries, all the victories won by the sword, all the strife that humanity has engaged in since the dawn of civilization, have not given to liberty of conscience, of speech and of action a fraction of the impetus it has received within the last few years from the school.

It was inevitable that China should claim her own, for China has been open-eyed and open-mouthed for decades to the story the school teacher has been anxious to tell. Wherever the mission, there the school; wherever the school, there the seed of human liberty, and wherever the seed of human liberty has once been planted, there in due time must be gathered the harvest.

GOVERNOR WILLSON of Kentucky is authority for the statement that the commonwealth has given 106 governors to other states. This is a good showing, but wait until you hear what Kentucky has done in the way of producing colonels.

WOULD it not be possible to have a parcels post and increase the wages of the rural mail carriers, too?

The Library of Congress

library of Congress, if its present rate of growth is maintained, will soon crowd the Bibliotheque Nationale into second place, which the British Museum, in its turn, will have to surrender. Mr. Putnam's conclusion is still further strengthened by the ratio of increase in addition to the contents of these various institutions.

If size is any criterion of quality, so far as libraries are concerned, Americans may well feel proud of this potential distinction. In fact, the progress of the library of Congress during the 110 years of its existence might even be considered remarkable, in view of the vicissitudes that have attended its upbuilding. This collection has had some powerful sources of augmentation, however, chief among which are the regular appropriations by Congress. In it are included deposits under the copyright law, gifts and exchanges, the library of the Smithsonian institution and government publications. The wide diversity of the collection covers books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. Its rapidity of growth is attested by the fact that 425,925 printed volumes were added to the library of Congress, 166,634 to the Bibliotheque Nationale and 149,464 to the British Museum in 1909-10.

As a reference place, the library of Congress, occupying the largest and finest building of its kind in the world, is of incalculable value to government officials, members of the Senate and the House and employees in the various departments, as it comprises history, political science, official documents of national, state and foreign character, and reasonably complete data on purely American sub-

jects. While the circle of borrowers from its shelves is extremely limited, what is termed an "inter-library" loan system allows other libraries temporary use of helpful volumes not required at the time in Washington.

In this way the library of Congress appears to be, in a sense, the hub of the American library wheel. It is inevitable that such a huge collection should have retained much that is of little real value, dusty tomes and papers that waste space; but a great deal of this matter will be sorted out and removed. Careful supervision, particularly as to growth, will make the library of Congress continue to be the great illuminant of governmental deliberations.

Estimates for New England

England. Of course Congress will have its innings with this enormous aggregate estimate, for it was not inevitable that the total amount called for should exceed \$199,144,035 that which was allowed, exclusive of deficiencies, for 1910, or be \$3,000,000 or more larger than the estimates submitted for 1911. Nevertheless, the congressional mill may yet reveal wherein the President's efforts to economize were effective, and citizens of the Bay state, especially, have cause to hope that any further paring may not curtail money now scheduled to help New England.

Naturally, items for Boston are largest, the estimated cost of improving the broad channel alone making other New England plans look small by comparison. But work done on Boston harbor is important to all Massachusetts and nearby states, as well. The wants of the navy and war departments are to be well attended to throughout New England, and appropriations for public buildings have been estimated in six figures. River and harbor appropriations asked for, it may be noted, are none of them of the "pork barrel" variety, while they mean a great deal to the improvement of New England waterways. Chief among them is the harbor of refuge project at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, but some leading Atlantic ports also come in for fair attention.

Seldom have the New England estimates been more wisely distributed, and there is excellent reason to believe that the projects mentioned will be properly cared for in the measures reported to Congress. There is a prospect that Congress will handle these measures without gloves. No objection can be raised to that, but good judgment is urgently required in order to apply the pruning knife at the right points, and to see that it lops off only unnecessary items, while avoiding those which demand recognition because of merit.

WHAT is wanted in this country now and always, we take it, is the largest possible measure of freedom for the individual compatible with the welfare of the mass. This demand, it is evident, extends into every department of life, into every field of effort. It applies to business as well as to social and political affairs. The moment its underlying principle is violated, or threatened with violation, public opinion, no matter how remotely concerned it may seem to be in any specific instance, revolts and insists upon correction and reparation.

It is not a bad thing for the nation that the individual, as a rule, is insistent upon the recognition of his rights, that he stubbornly refuses to be dictated to by other individuals, or combinations of individuals, in matters which concern himself alone. The man who refuses to suffer imposition on any pretence or upon any terms is a real bulwark of human liberty. He may not at times be on the side of the majority, and he may at times find himself alone; but if he persist in the assertion of his rights he will sooner or later find followers and adherents, and success will eventually come to him.

Here and there throughout the country just now certain small dealers, family grocers and the like, are refusing to be dictated to in the matter of making retail prices. Manufacturers of certain staples, it seems, are striving to compel them to cling to "list prices" under penalty of having their supplies of these staples cut off. The small dealers claim that having purchased the goods and paid for them they have a right to determine for themselves upon what terms they shall sell.

Doubtless they are within their rights, and the manufacturers are committing a folly in attempting to interfere with the freedom of trade. Discontent with existing economic conditions would not be widespread and pronounced if those who hold commanding positions in commercial affairs would only see that dictation of the kind referred to here is repugnant to the American people, that it is intolerable in these times.

Lo, the Clam Again!

warm regard. New England honors him in the hot months; he is kept at all the leading chop houses, sea grills and other restaurants, and without him there would be a gap in the list of edibles which even the oyster could not fill. Now we learn that in Newburyport, at least, indiscriminate digging menaces the clam. The aldermen, realizing this, exacted fees from, and issued licenses to, 150 clam diggers; but a lot of other people kept on digging without licenses, and technicalities prevent the city fathers from chastising them. Hence the clamorous call for adequate statutes.

Too long by New Englanders the clam's welfare has been neglected. If nothing else can be done, the legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine ought to pass laws imposing restrictions to prevent waste from invading further the haunts of the clam. Then, in case results were not satisfying, a close season annually might give this tender dainty a chance to multiply.

Simplicity of Procedure

REFERENCE in the President's message to reform in the methods of court practise has had the anticipated effect of reawakening interest in the subject. That such interest often needs to be reawakened is due to causes which existed long before Shakespeare touched upon the law's delay. It is a tremendous task to change the methods of a system founded upon precedents that reach down to the very bedrock of civilization. For centuries such methods have been denounced as antiquated and useless, and at regular and irregular intervals courageous reformers have undertaken to topple them over, that the world might begin anew; but the task has always been too great for the available leverage, and civic and criminal procedure continues practically unchanged.

The President, who has been a consistent advocate of reform in this particular, says in his message that a crying need in the United States is the cheapening of the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure. He holds, as do all observant people, that under present conditions "the poor man is at a woful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent." Not only this, but there is involved in litigation under the present system a waste of time, a distraction of thought and a perversion of energy which is too costly to be borne meekly by society.

Patchwork reform of court procedure has resulted in little real or permanent improvement. True there have been changes for the better in certain courts and in certain kinds of litigation. But there is evidence to show that the machinery of the law may still at times be handled in a way to clog the course of justice, especially in cases which claim unusual public attention.

THE steamers Yale and Harvard, formerly partly of this port, are making good time in their trip around the American continents; but, since they are to be known by other names when they reach their destination, there is not likely to be any change in the university situation, even if the Harvard should get in first.

Naval Competition

AMONG those who have watched the somewhat unequal struggle between Great Britain and Germany to maintain what they regard as margins of security, there can be little difference of opinion in regard to the ultimate result. Pride may have to be set aside by one of them and advances made looking toward arrest of armaments. At present Great Britain is adhering to the "two-power" standard, or a two to one ratio of new naval construction, which is increasing the level of taxation, while Germany's exchequer, undoubtedly, is being lowered considerably by her advancing expenditures. If F. W. Hirst, editor of the Economist, London, is sure of his data, Germany has been borrowing at the rate of about £20,000,000 annually to make up the difference between revenue and outgo; and in case this is indisputable, the predicament of Great Britain is greater than that of Germany, for she is laying down twice the number of dreadnoughts that are added each year to the Kaiser's imperial navy.

In a way the situation is anomalous. Here are two nations that never had occasion to fight each other, that often have battled as allies, closely related in many ways and united by mutual commercial arrangements, banking, insurance and exchange, but each preparing zealously for some chimerical possibility of a clash; burdening themselves because neither will take the initial step toward an agreement that would establish mutual limits on the annual increases in naval equipments and armaments. The interests of both these countries are so closely interwoven that war between them is almost unthinkable; and yet, in a space of time as brief as two years, Great Britain's naval expenditure has risen by £8,000,000, according to Mr. Hirst, representing the locking up of £275,000,000 of capital, or the annual interest on more than the entire cost of the Boer war.

If an agreement necessitates abandoning the right to destroy private commerce in time of war, both Great Britain and Germany could well afford to enter into such an arrangement, it would seem; and it is difficult to understand wherein either of them would be humbled in making the proposition. Declination of so attractive a plan appears extremely unlikely and might relieve uncertainty, while acceptance of it would greatly diminish expenditures for ships and armaments that may never be useful.

ACCORDING to the Chicago superintendent of schools, it was a poor move to set boy pupils to needlework. Still it is not difficult to imagine a situation where boys, when they had grown up, would be grateful for needlework instruction.

WHETHER the reports which Delmar Smith, a contractor, brings from the Philippines, and from Manila particularly, shall be accounted satisfactory or unsatisfactory will depend entirely on the point of view. There are many thousands of thoughtful people in the United States, for instance, who earnestly believe that the sooner the Philippines are turned over to the Filipinos the better for all parties concerned. There are other thousands of an exactly opposite opinion. Both will agree as to one point, which is that the deeper the American investor goes into Philippine improvements the more difficult will it be for the American government to surrender possession of the archipelago; but from this point on they will differ again.

According to Mr. Smith, the Philippine railways are spending between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 on construction; a great hotel and a costly clubhouse are being erected in Manila, and numerous improvements are in progress and contemplated, capital for the carrying on of which, we take it, is provided principally either by Americans or by foreigners who consider the investments good because of American occupation of the islands.

The news Mr. Smith brings is most encouraging as regards material progress in the Philippines. It is confirmatory of all previous statements with reference to American administrative efficiency. But it somehow leaves the impression that capitalists, American and other, native as well as foreign, Chinese as well as European, are led to make investments on the islands by the all-prevailing belief that American occupation is going to be permanent.

It will be interesting to see how the Democratic party, when it shall have opportunity, will deal with this situation.

Investments in the Philippines